FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the Observer Extra, of Tuesday last.

The following glorious tidings send a thrill of joy through every Southern heart:—

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD, EXTRA.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Great Battle at Corinth, Miss.---Federals 150,000 under Gen. Buell---90,000 Confederates, under Gens. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg.

We are indebted to our friend A. F. Crutchfield, of the Petersburg Express, for the following highly interesting news by telegraph:

PETERSBURG, VA., April 7, 10 A. M.

The greatest battle of the war was fought on yesterday, near Corinth, Miss. The Federals under Gen. Buell numbered 150,000 and the Confederates under Gens. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, numbered 90,000. The attack was made by the Confederates at an early hour. The fight raged all day with terrible fury, and the enemy was finally defeated.

The Confederates captured eight batteries at the point of the bayonet. Many prisoners were taken. Gen. Gladden of La. lost an arm.

The latest intelligence received last night by way of Mobile says: "We have the enemy in a tight place and will capture or kill the whole army." C.

We learn from another reliable source, that Gen. Johnston with his command cut through the Federal force and attacked them in the rear, while Beauregard and Bragg attacked them in front.

FIGHTING IN THE PENINSULA.

RICHMOND, April 5.—Reports of fighting near Yorktown have been current all day here and are generally credited. The enemy attacked our lines at 10½ A. M., aided by their gunboats. The fighting continued till 12, noon, when the enemy ceased firing. Our troops maintained their position. An official dispatch received here at 3 o'clock this evening, says that there has been no general engagement, but that the armies are near each other and a battle impending.

RICHMOND, April 6.—The reports of heavy skirmishing near Yorktown yesterday are confirmed by official dispatches. The general opinion is that the fighting will be resumed to-day. Nothing later has been received from that quarter since this morning.

RICHMOND, April 6, 11 p. m.—No particulars of the skirmishing on the Peninsula yesterday have yet been received, except that the Confederate loss was very small. The loss of the Yankees is supposed to have been heavy, including one of their Colonels.

The Federal gunboats which attacked Yorktown were repulsed.

Our troops maintain their position.

The Federals advanced to Stafford Court-house on Thursday, but afterwards retired.

It is not believed that there was any heavy fighting on the Peninsula yesterday. It is very probable, however, that a great battle will be fought there to-day or to-morrow, and we have every reason to believe that Gen. Magruder will give the invaders such a reception as will cause them to remember the Confederates many years to come.

A couple of Yankees captured by our pickets on Friday, stated that they were Orderlies of Gen. McClellan; that Gen. McClellan was in command, and that their forces numbered 150,000 men. This is known to be a lie, although the army is believed to be very large, as Hampton Roads has been crowded with transports landing troops for a week past.

We shall probably have stirring news from the Peninsula to-day, and also from Hampton Roads.

Petersburg Express, 7th.

From the Observer Extra, of Wednesday last.

From the Richmond Whig of yesterday.

The Great Battle.

The following dispatch received at the Adjut't General's office, yesterday, gives glorious confirmation of our victory on the Tennessee river on Sunday last:

BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 6th,
Via Corinth, Miss, and Chattanooga, 7th.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't General:

We this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of 10 hours, thanks to the Almighty, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Comd'g.

The fall of a military chieftain on the field of honor and victory, at the head of his rushing columns, fighting for liberty, is the death the soldier most covets, and the country most laments. Such has been the fate of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston.

This battle, the importance of which cannot well be overestimated, was fought in Southwest Tennessee, in Harden county, on or near the Tennessee river. We are without information as to the forces engaged, though they are known to have been large on both sides, or particulars as to casualties, which must have been heavy. It may safely be concluded that after the lesson of Manassas, (for which we do not charge him with the responsibilities,) Gen. Beauregard will push the victory to all attainable consequences of profit and advantage. It will be some days before we get full details. In the meantime we furnish such as we have.

The following is the telegram for the newspapers, received last night;

MOBILE, April 7.—Special dispatches to the Advertiser and Register, dated Corinth, yesterday afternoon, say that the battle continues fierce and furious, the enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits, and are thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops display splendid gallantry. The 21st Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries. The 1st Louisiana regiment of Regulars took a battery. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, one of the Donelson prisoners who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

NIGHT.—The enemy are in full retreat and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper. Large numbers of Federal prisoners have already been taken and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured Gen. Prentiss and a large number of officers. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston fell at half-past 2. One of his legs was torn by a shell and a minnie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. Gen. Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight. Gen. Buell was not in time to take part in the action. Gen. Grant was in command of the Federal forces.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—A dispatch from Corinth, dated yesterday: The great battle commenced at day-light this morning. The Yankess were driven back two miles. Our victorious columns are still advancing. The 1st La. regiment has taken one Federal battery and several others have been captured. Col. Williams, of Memphis, was killed. Gen. Prentiss was captured. He says they had thirty-five thousand men in the field and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. Buell had a portion of his force at Duck river.

We have the enemy's camp and all their ammunition, stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one; loss on both sides heavy. The fighting is still going on. Gen. Polk is in the advance. Gens. Prentiss, Grant, Sherman, McClernand, Wallace and Smith command the Federals. Gen. Smith was sick. Two thousand prisoners have been taken and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fighting Buel to-day. Gen. Clark and Col. Brown of Miss., and Col. Richards of Mo. were wounded.

The Federals have been driven to the river and are attempting to cross on transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in.

The Merrimac left Norfolk on Monday, at half an hour after noon. Nothing had been heard from her up to the Richmond papers going to press yesterday morning. It is supposed that rough weather may have delayed her operations.

Reported Fight in Missouri.—The Southern Confederacy contains the following private dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, April 3.—E. M. Bruce & Co.: The New York Herald says that Gen. Price has had another fight in Missouri, and whipped the Federals worse than in any fight yet. Siegel's army has retreated 75 miles in great disorder.

The Kentucky troops in Lincolndom are rebelling. Two Indiana regiments were called out to take them to the guard house, when they were fired upon and 400 killed. All reliable.

A. J. ARMSTRONG.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:

Brilliant Victory of Gen. Price.—We learned on Saturday night, through passengers who came by the Va. & Tenn. train, that the N. Y. Herald, received at Nashville, contained an account of a battle between Price and Siegel, said to have been fought on the 25th of March, in which the latter was routed and in full retreat for St. Louis. The Knoxville Register of Friday published the account derived from the Herald.

Mutiny among Federals Troops at Nashville.—Dispatches received in Congress state that a serious mutiny had broken out among the troops in Nashville, in consequence of the late abolition message of President Lincoln. Nineteen Federal officers had resigned. A Kentucky regiment had mutinied, and a portion of them had succeeded in getting off, after a bloody contest with two Indiana regiments, who had been sent after them. This report is credited in official quarters.

Richmond Examiner, 8th.

The Victory in New Mexico.—The battle at Valverde is fully confirmed. Of the Federal army of over 6,000 men stationed at Fort Craig, on the night after the battle only 3,000 could be mustered; *more than half* being killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or having deserted. Of the 1,000 Americans of the regular army 700 were fit for duty. A captain of the regulars reported, with tears in his eyes, that he had only six men fit for duty in his company. The regulars fought bravely, and before the action both officers and men were sanguine of success.

Of the seven pieces of artillery taken, there are three 6-pounders, two 12-pounders, one 24-pounder, and a howitzer—all unspiked and in good order. *This battery was actually taken from the enemy by bowie knives and six shooters!* An achievement before unknown in warfare.

Our loss in killed is thirty-eight, including Major Lockridge and several line officers, and one hundred and six (106) wounded.

From New Mexico.—From Northern sources we learn that Santa Fe was evacuated by the Federals on the 5th ult. The troops and supplies were withdrawn to Fort Union. The stores that could not be removed at Albuquerque and Santa Fe were distributed to the poor. Col. Songle arrived at Fort Union with 950 men, having marched 160 miles in four days. The total strength at that place is now 1500. They would form a junction with Col. Canby. Col. C. was at Fort Craig on the 10th with 800 regulars and the same number of volunteers, and supplies for sixty days. The advance of Texans was at Algodones, 45 miles from Santa Fe, on the 4th. Another battle was expected before the 1st of April.

Richmond Whig.

The New Orleans Picayune says that a letter has been received from San Antonio, announcing the surrender of Fort Craig. The capitulation was unconditional. Col. Canby, the Federal commander, proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve again during the war, but Gen. Sibley insisted upon an unconditional surrender. With the fall of Fort Craig the last vestige of Federal rule vanishes from New Mexico. We are now masters of that vast and wealthy region, have taken all the enemy's strong-holds, captured some 4,000 of his men, besides an immense amount of provisions for man and horse, and large stores of ammunition and arms. The quantities of provisions and ammunition must be large, as Fort Craig was said to be in condition for a six months' siege. All honor to the Texan Rangers.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

The Winchester Battle.—The Yankees admit a loss of 103 killed, 441 wounded, and 24 missing, "as far as ascertained," in the encounter with Gen. Jackson last month.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1862.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS.—We have had the heartfelt pleasure, with deep thankfulness to God, to issue two Extras this week, with glad tidings of success to our arms. We transfer them to our columns to day.

The victory of Shiloh is of inestimable importance, not only as a positive good but as a relief from apprehension of disaster in that quarter from the great force which the enemy had collected there, and the perfect air of confidence which they manifested. It seems that it is but a moiety of that great force that has been killed, wounded, captured and scattered; but we may hope that a merciful Providence will give us the victory over the other portion of it under Buell. It is easier to beat them in detail than when united.

Gen Grant's column of the army was estimated by Federal authority before the battle at 60,000.

The London Times appreciated the importance of this conflict when it said,—

"A third (federal) victory in Tennessee will have secured the western half of the State to the federal side; *or a defeat will have rendered fruitless the blood shed at Fort Henry and Donelson.*"

The Richmond Examiner says,—

General Beauregard is understood to be in a position to give him the entire control of the Tennesse river, cutting off the enemy's transports and intercepting his retreat in that direction. The enemy is thus confined in a hostile country broken with mountains and streams, from which the second "grand army" of the North can certainly not extricate itself with the ease and celerity of the famous retreat from the plains of Manassas.

The effort of the enemy must have been herculean and desperate, as it was generally agreed that the fate of Memphis (and with that, of course, the defences on the Mississippi river, Fort Pillow, and Island No. 10) hung suspended on the issue of the battle near Corinth. The importance of our victory is commensurate with what would have been the terrible disaster of a defeat at a point so commanding as the late battle-field and in a moral conjuncture so critical as that of the past few days.

The exultations of victory were perceptibly tempered by the news of the untimely death of General Johnston, who had led perhaps one of the most eventful military lives on this continent. He was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1803; graduated at West Point in 1826: served in the Black Hawk war; resigned and moved to Texas in 1836; entered the Texan army as a private, and was soon promoted to its chief command; was appointed Secretary of War of Texas; in 1840 retired and settled on a plantation; in 1846, at the request of Gen. Taylor, he took the field and distinguished himself in the Mexican war; in 1849 was appointed colonel of cavalry; in 1857 conducted the campaign against the Mormons, and remained there as military commander till this war broke out, when he resigned, came through California by the overland route, offered his services to President Davis, and was appointed General.

THE PENINSULA.—The skirmishing on the Peninsula has very much the appearance of a feint, to cover designs on some other point, and to draw our troops from that point. We are anxious about Wilmington, Norfolk and Suffolk. A very short time will show.

The Richmond Whig says, —

A heavy force of the enemy landed Friday at Ship Point, a few miles below Yorktown. The Point had been occupied by a small Confederate force for observation, but had been evacuated. Nevertheless it was duly cannonaded before the landing. Gen. Magruder, with his Staff, was, at the time, at the Lee House, below the point of landing, and had to run a guantlet not entirely free from danger, in getting back to Yorktown, as was proven by the fact that one of his Staff, Major J. B. Cary, had his horse shot. From 10 to 12 o'clock Saturday, there was heavy skirmishing, with very inconsiderable damage to us. To the enemy, it is believed to have been somewhat serious. Cannonading was resumed yesterday and continued till 4 P. M., but we have no information as to results further than two gun boats that attacked the battery at Yorktown were driven off damaged."

LATER.—Reported Battle.—

Passengers in the Stage this morning inform us that a dispatch was received yesterday in Raleigh announcing a great battle raging on the Peninsula, where we are said to have 70,000 men, under Gens. Joe. Johnson, Magruder, Hill and others.

COUNTING THEIR CHICKENS.—The Yankee correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing on board the gunboat Conestoga, on the Mississippi, March 12th, anticipated the speedy clearing of the Mississippi of rebel obstacles; and in that work the "great steamer Benton" was to play a prominent part. She was described as equal to three other boats, and was to be at the levee in New Orleans within a month. "With the mortars once in position," says the yankee, "and the gun-boats engaged at short range, no fort, open as those of the Confederates all are, can be held half a day without the slaughter of almost its whole garrison."

How sagely this yankee calculated, may be judged from results since he wrote. The "Great Benton" is stated to have been sunk by the open batteries on Island No. 10, which have stood "the mortars in position and the gunboats at short range," for fifteen days, instead of half a day, and with the loss of one man, instead of almost their whole garrison.

In one particular, however, this yankee writer shows some sense. See the following:—

"It is useless to say the rebellion is crushed, and the Davis dynasty two-thirds buried. In the Southern States, where the Secession hosts are gathering, battles bloody, probably, as the modern times have seen, are approaching. As the Rebel line of defence narrows, their forces can act more in unison, and formidable bodies can be gathered instantly at threatened points. Although able to bring superior numbers at each point to bear upon the foe, the Government will find it some time before the Rebels are conquered. Last year many of our officers were going to eat Fourth of July dinners in Memphis and since then every success has set a certain class mad with prophecy. Although the fleet will pass down the Mississippi and in a few weeks be at Memphis and New Orleans, it is not a triumphant entry into a subdued country, but a route whose passage will be stubbornly disputed, and where one defence taken will lead to others equally as strong."

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

HIGH PRICES OF STOCKS.—At Richmond on Tuesday last $5000 of North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds were sold at auction at $104½, and $21,000 at $104.

ALISON'S HISTORY.—A subscriber in Harnett county refers us to the 31st chapter of the 2d vol. of Alison's History of Europe, for matter "deserving the serious consideration of our government, both State and Confederate." Unfortunately we have not at hand a copy of that work, and cannot therefore gratify the desire of our subscriber to see the extract published.

FOR GOVERNOR.—The Henderson (N. C.) Times earnestly advocates the election of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham as our next Governor.

The Raleigh Standard announces that Gov. Graham is its "first choice." The Standard says,—

"While there are many patriotic and worthy gentlemen whom we would cheerfully support for Governor, yet we have no hesitation in saying that our first choice is William A. Graham, of Orange. Having served since May last with Gov. Graham as a member of the Convention, we have had the best opportunities of observing his course. We believe he has the best interests of the country at heart, and that, since the revolution commenced, he has exhibited as little party feeling as any citizen in the State. In addition to superior administrative talent, and enlarged information of all kinds, he is more fully posted, perhaps, in military affairs than any mere civilian among us; and in making this statement as to his knowledge of military affairs, we believe we will be sustained by every member of the Convention. The State contains no abler or more patriotic man than Gov. Graham, and no one who possesses to a greater extent the public respect and confidence. We trust he will consent to be a candidate, and that the people generally, disregarding party in this crisis, will elect him Governor. He is the man for the times."

The Mountain Eagle and Western Carolinian are for Col. Wm. Johnston.

The Asheville News is for Gen. D. H. Hill, or Gov. Graham, or Col. Johnston, or Mr. Woodfin, or Gov. Morehead, or Gov. Reid, or Col. Vance.

A communication recommending John Pool, Esq., will be found in another column.

CHURCH BELLS.—At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church in this town, on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved to tender the Church bell to the Confederate government, to be cast into cannon for the public defence. It weighs, we understand, about 700 lbs.

We learn that the Presbyterian congregation of this place have also presented their bell, which weighs about 900 lbs.

At a meeting of the Baptist Church in this town on Monday last, the Church Bell was cheerfully tendered.

The Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Raleigh have also given their bells.

A Baptist Church in Norfolk has presented its bell, weighing 1785 lbs.

A RESURRECTION.—Mr. Emanuel C. Thompson, who it was positively stated had been killed in the battle of Newbern, has most unexpectedly reached his home and family here. He was among the prisoners paroled on account of wounds, having a very severe one in his head. He left Newbern on the 30th March, and remained at Washington till the 6th inst. Of those discharged with him he only remembers Wm Goodrich, Wm Carter, and Sergeant McDonald. He says that Wm L. Callais of this place is a prisoner.

THE SCOTCH TIGERS.—This company of Volunteers for the war left here on Tuesday morning last, to march direct to Raleigh. We have been furnished with the following

ROLL OF THE "SCOTCH TIGERS."

Jas R McDonald, Capt; Robt J McEachern, 1st Lieut; Jno D Malloy, 2d Lieut; Jas B McCallum, Jr 2d Lieut.

Wm R Boon, O S. (Other non-commissioned officers to be appointed.)

J Burney, C H Burney, H Blanchett, D J Currie, David B Carlisle, F S Currie, [illegible] Currie, D McG Currie, F H Conoly, W S Conoly, [illegible] Conoly, J R Cameron, Dennis Carlisle, Joshua Carver, [illegible]gh Dallas, S B Edge, J A Evans, W H Fowler, Ar[illegible]raham, H R Graham, Robert Graham, O Godwin, W[illegible]air, Elisha Harrell, Lewis Hardin, Hugh Ha[illegible], Robt F Little, G G Little, Levi Mason, C M[illegible], D A Morrison, Jacob Musslewhite, Jno P M[illegible]'d Musslewhite, Lewis Musslewhite, W Malo[illegible]ohn McDonald, Nathaniel McGougan, A N McD[illegible]d, T B McPhaul, D J McMillan, G D McMillan, H J McMillan, [illegible] A McMillan, Wm McKenzie, M W McRae, M McRimmon, M L McRae, W McCormick, H J McDonald, J M McInnis, J A McLean, P P McRae, N McF Nelson, Jackson Overton, R M Patterson, W H Parham, Amos Rozier, Daniel Shaw, A J Shaw, J A Shaw, T J Scriven, James Smith, W H Scott, A J Stone, Isaac Taylor, A J Underwood, A J Wilkes, A B Wood, John Wood, James West, Jackson Woodard.

We are requested by Capt. McDonald to state, that Robeson county is entitled to the credit of about three-fourths of the members of his very fine company.

OUR TITLE PAPERS.—The Richmond Examiner calls attention to the fact that the yankee vandals are in the habit of destroying court houses wherever they can; and infers that the object is to destroy the titles to lands, &c., so that should the robbers get possession, it may be difficult for the real owners to show their title. The only remedy for this is to treat the villains as Johnston and Beauregard have done at Shiloh. By no other means can we secure either property or life.

STEALINGS.—The Norfolk Day Book says, "The fact can be authenticated that costly furniture taken from private houses in Newbern has recently been sold there at *public auction*, a proceeding at once business like and official, for this could not have happened within Burnside's lines without his knowledge and consent. You may trace the march of the British during the Revolution in vain to find a parallel to Yankee atrocities. The lawless Tarleton, even, shines as a model of knightly generosity in the comparison."

SALT.—The Salisbury Watchman says,—

"Dr. Worth, the salt Commissioner, being absent from Morehead city when the Federals took Newbern, his brother Jonathan, who had been left in charge of the salt works there, escaped with all the working hands across the country to Wilmington, where they are now furnishing salt at $2 50 per bushel. The supply is very limited, and there is really none in Wilmington for sale at any price. That made by the State is distributed out to the different counties."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On March 26th, in the hospital at Orange Court House, Va., Serg't Benj'n K. Kerr, of Co. B, 4th N. C. State Troops.

At the hospital in Newbern, on the morning of the battle, John L. Varner, a member of Capt. Potts's company, from Mecklenburg county.

At Goldsborough, on the 14th Feb'y, J. Elbert Whiteside, of Polk county, a member of Capt. Dickerson's Co., 34th Reg't, aged 18 years, 9 days.

GOOD SENSE AND GOOD POETRY.—A friend, a very practical man, has called our attention to the following excellent advice from Tupper's Poetical Works. It is appropriate and timely—indeed will suit all times:

NEVER GIVE UP!

Never give up! it is wiser and better
Always to hope, than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care;
Never give up! or the burden may sink you,—
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials or troubles, bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, Never give up!

Never give up! there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one,
And through the chaos High Wisdom arranges
Ever success—if you'll only hope on:
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest,
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup,
And of all maxims the best, as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of Never give up!

Never give up!—though the grape shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst,
Stand like a rock,—and the storm or the battle
Little shall harm you, though doing their worst:
Never give up! if adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel, in all your distresses,
Is the stout watchword of Never give up!

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the House of Representatives adopted resolutions of thanks to God for the great victory in Tennessee, and of respect for the memory of Gen Johnston. The Senate did not concur, for the reason that it is hoped Gen. Johnston may only be wounded.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

On Tuesday, the following touchingly eloquent message on the great victory in Tennessee and the death of Gen. Johnston, was read in both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

The great importance of the news just received from Tennessee induces me to depart from established usage, and to make to you this communication in advance of official reports.

From telegraphic dispatches received from official sources, I am able to announce to you, with entire confidence, that it has pleased Almighty God to crown the Confederate arms with a glorious and decisive victory over our invaders.

On the morning of the 6th instant the converging columns of our army were combined by its Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, in an assault on the Federal army, then encamped near Pittsburg, on the Tennessee river. After a hard fought battle of ten hours, the enemy was driven in disorder from his position and pursued to the Tennessee river, where, under cover of his gunboats, he was, at the last accounts, endeavoring to effect his retreat by aid of his transports.

The details of this great battle are yet too few and incomplete to enable me to distinguish with merited praise all of those who may have conspicuously earned the right to such distinction; and I prefer to delay my own gratification in recommending them to your special notice, rather than incur the risk of wounding the feelings of any by failing to include them in the list. Where such a victory has been won, over troops as numerous, as well disciplined, armed and appointed, as those which have just been so signally routed, we may well conclude that one common spirit of unflinching bravery and devotion to our country's cause must have animated every breast, from that of the Commanding General to that of the humblest patriot who served in the ranks.

There is enough in the continued presence of invaders on our soil to chasten our exultation over this brilliant success, and to remind us of the grave duty of continued exertion until we shall extort from a proud and vain-glorious enemy the reluctant acknowledgment of our right to self-government. But an all-wise Creator has been pleased, while vouchsafing to us His countenance in battle, to afflict us with a severe dispensation, to which we must bow in humble submission. The last lingering hope has disappeared, and it is but too true that General Albert Sidney Johnston is no more. The tale of his death is simply narrated in a dispatch just received from Colonel William Preston, in the following words:

"Gen. Johnston fell yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, while leading a successful charge, turning the enemy's right and gaining a brilliant victory. A Minie ball cut the artery of his leg, but he rode on till from loss of blood he fell exhausted, and died without pain in a few moments. His body has been intrusted to me by Gen. Beauregard, to be taken to New Orleans and remain until directions are received from his family."

My long and close friendship with this departed chieftain and patriot, forbids me to trust myself in giving vent to the feelings which this sad intelligence has evoked. Without doing injustice to the living, it may safely be asserted that our loss is irreparable, and that among the shining hosts of the great and the good who now cluster around the banner of our country, there exists no purer spirit, no more heroic soul, than that of the illustrious man whose death I join you in lamenting.

In his death he has illustrated the character for which through life he was conspicuous—that of singleness of purpose and devotion to duty. With his whole energies bent on attaining the victory which he deemed essential to his country's cause, he rode on to the accomplishment of his object, forgetful of self while his very life-blood was fast ebbing away. His last breath cheered his comrades to victory. The last sound he heard was their shout of triumph. His last thought was his country's, and long and deeply will his country mourn his loss. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The resolutions expressing gratitude to the Divine Ruler of Nations, and thanks to the officers and soldiers of the army, and of sorrow for the death of Gen. Johnston, were then unanimously adopted.

The Senate was still engaged, up to Tuesday last, in considering the Conscription bill in secret session.

THE MEAN SNEAK.—Our readers will recollect that the letter which Seward addressed to Lord Lyons on surrendering Messrs. Mason and Slidell was not a compliance with the demands of the British government in some important particulars, and that expectations were indulged at the South that England would not therefore receive it as satisfactory. The surprise that she did so receive it is at an end since the publication of the following extract from a letter of Lord Lyons to the British government, which we find in the Charleston Courier. The Courier states that the United States press have not, so far, published it. And well they may not, for it shows that Seward perpetrated a gross and admitted fraud upon the people of the United States. Whilst writing a letter which fell far short of the British demands, he sends for Lord Lyons and tells him, in effect, that it would not do to admit to the American people that he complied with the demands of the British government, but that "the note was intended to be, and was," such a compliance! What must Europe think of such a government? Even the Yankees show, by not publishing the letter of Lord Lyons, that they appreciate its ineffable meanness.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1861.

[EXTRACT.]—Before transmitting to me the note, of which a copy is enclosed, in my immediately preceding dispatch of to day's date, Mr. Seward sent for me to the State Department, and said with some emotion that he thought it was due to the great kindness and consideration which I had manifested throughout in dealing with the affair of the "Trent," that he should tell me with his own lips that he had been able to effect a satisfactory settlement of it. He had, however, now been authorized to address me a note which would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

In answer to enquiries from me, Mr. Seward said that *of course he understood Her Majesty's Government to leave it open to the Government of Washington to present the case in the form which would be most acceptable to the American people: but that the note was intended to be and was a compliance with the terms proposed by Her Majesty's Government.* He would add that the friendly spirit and the discretion which I had manifested in the whole matter, from the day on which the intelligence of the seizure reached Washington, up to the present moment, had more than anything else contributed to the satisfactory settlement of the question.

We have seen a letter from a Chatham officer, dated Kinston, which states that Mr. Brock Tysor, son of Harris Tysor, Esq., is certainly dead. It will be recollected that his thigh was broken in the battle of Newbern, and that he fell into the enemy's hands; and this writer states that he had no surgical attention till three days after the battle, when he died under the amputating process. The letter states also, that a yankee officer shot Tysor's friend, of the same company, who had remained to wait on him.

ANOTHER YANKEE BACK-OUT.—Lincoln's ships have, as we have heretofore stated, blockaded the mouth of the Rio Grande, and prevented neutral vessels from going to the Mexican port of Matamoras. This was a serious inconvenience and loss to many merchant vessels. The British and French consuls remonstrated, without avail. They sent for some of their ships of war, and no sooner had a British frigate of 56 guns arrived than the yankee captain informed the authorities of Matamoras that he will not interfere further in Mexican commerce. Spanish and French men-of-war were also expected in a few days. The British Vice Consul at Matamoras advises British men-of-war to *allow no further interference* in trade at Matamoras.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The great Victory in Tennessee.—Since yesterday morning, we have received few additional particulars of the brilliant victory at Shiloh, in Tennessee, on Sunday. That it was a great and glorious struggle there is no room to doubt, and that our forces achieved one of the most important triumphs of the whole war is little less certain. All that we have additional is the following private dispatch received by a member of Congress yesterday, dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 7th:

"Private dispatches to us say that we have gained the most complete victory of the war. We have driven the enemy to their transports. We have 5,000 prisoners. One of Gen. Hindman's legs was shot off. Gen. Breckinridge won immortal honor; his clothes were shot off, and two horses were killed under him. Gen. Prentiss and other Generals are among the prisoners."

The extent and importance of this victory are difficult to estimate from the data before us. Our dispatches state that Gen. Buell did not arrive in time to take part in the struggle, from which we infer that no portion of his corps was engaged, and that it was the heavy column of the enemy commanded by Gen. Grant that suffered the disastrous shock, and went down beneath the resistless valor of our arms. What this column numbered, we are not prepared to say; but Gen. Prentiss, who was taken prisoner, estimates it at 35,000. Our combined force was considerably larger, and it is believed to be sufficiently strong in numbers to rid the soil of Tennessee of the presence of the invaders.

Our casualties in this fight are unquestionably heavy, as is indicated in the loss of General officers reported in the telegrams that have reached us. Besides the death of the lamented Johnston, it is said that Gen. Gladden lost an arm, Gen. Hindman a leg, and that Gen. Bushrod Johnston was wounded.—*Rich. Dispatch, 9th.*

Good View of the Monster.—We are informed that almost immediately after the Virginia anchored between Fort Norfolk and Craney Island, on Monday, a flag of truce boat from Old Point steamed up towards Norfolk. She stopped near the Virginia, awaiting communication from our lines, and for some time the passengers and crew from Yankeedom had a fine view of the monster which played such dreadful havoc among their first class frigates in the Roads some time since.

We further understand that there is at present no game worthy of her guns in the Roads, and that even the Monitor was not visible yesterday.

Petersburg Express, 9th.

Confederate Officer Condemned to be Shot in Missouri.—The Louisville Democrat of the 4th instant says:

Col. Ebenezer Magoffin, a Missouri rebel, and brother of the Governor of Kentucky, has been tried at Saint Louis for murdering a United States soldier, and for violation of parole. On the first charge he was declared not guilty, but was convicted on the second, and sentenced to be shot at such time and place as the commanding officer of the department may direct, and to be confined at Alton until his execution is directed.

A RICH SCENE.—The Nashville correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of the 19th March, gives a long account of the contempt and dislike manifested by the people of that city, and especially by the ladies, for the yankee officers. The scene described at the close of the following extract from his letter is rich indeed:

"There is no doubt of the prevalence of a Southern sentiment here, which is so strong as to lead the persons holding to those ideas to indulge freely in the treasonable and dangerous projects of aiding these men. The people laugh at Gen. Buell's efforts to conciliate. They treat him and his men with open disdain and scorn. The lines are too loose. I see no remedy for the harshness here but a little less coaxing and more punishment. Within the last few days, since the movement South became general, the people have been particularly impudent and offensive. Men do not make any demonstration public y but it is plain by whom women, girls and boys are pushed into offering the grossest insults to officers and men. Any one of the demonstrations made by the ladies would appear ridiculous if mentioned, but it is certain that, though harmless, their actions are very aggravating to the men, particularly as the whole army has been careful to appear, if not in reality, polite as my Lord Chesterfield. Let me mention an instance of the means employed by the fair dames of Nashville to insult our officers. Some of our Generals were standing yesterday on the sidewalk in front of the St. Cloud Hotel. While they were conversing, a couple of ladies, in full dress of gaudy colors, approached, followed by a great fat, dirty and slovenly negro wench. As the ladies neared the generals, they changed from line-of-battle march to a single file, although there was plenty of room. At the same time they carefully drew their dresses aside, to prevent their coming in contact with the generals—ten feet distant—and placed their handkerchiefs upon their diminutive nasal organs. The negro wench had been well drilled, and it was with the most serious face and admirable delicacy that she drew her hopeless skirt to one side, and put a great red bandanna to her nose. One general scratched his pate with a puzzled air, another swore in approved German style, while a third appeared to enjoy the joke of the ladies and the anger and chagrin of his friends."

LINCOLN'S AND MCCLELLAN'S KIN.—In the same neighborhood on the Alabama river there reside two sisters of Abe Lincoln's wife and a sister of Gen. McClellan. The latter, who is the wife of a wealthy planter, was in Mobile a few days ago, and of course attracted much attention. She has a son in our army at Corinth, prepared to fight the yankees.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—It seems to us that there is a terrible frequency of railroad collisions lately. The last one we have noticed was on the Virginia Central road, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last. The 6th Alabama regiment was in one train, and one of the cars was completely wrecked, by which a soldier, a boy, and a fireman were killed, and 38 soldiers more or less hurt. Only three escaped uninjured. The engineers of both trains took to the woods to escape the vengeance of the soldiers.

A pleasant incident grew out of this sad disaster. "President Davis visited the wounded soldiers and expressed warm sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers. Addressing the other soldiers he said he intended to share their fate on the next battle field—come weal or woe, he would be with them—and whatever might betide, whether victory or defeat ensued, of one thing he assured them—"the cause is safe; we will conquer in the end." The address was very brief, but the effect was magical; putting the soldiers, who were somewhat depressed by the accident, in glorious spirits.

We chronicle this incident, says the Whig, with inexpressible pleasure. Heretofore the President has not exhibited that warm human sympathy which so becomes the leader of a great cause in a dark hour; and which wins the heart and inspires the courage of the soldier as nothing else does. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Let the President show himself a man of feeling, let him visit the hospitals, let him, on all proper occasions, encourage the men who are fighting our battles, and he will quickly become what he ought all along to have been, the loved and honored chief of a glorious cause and a great people."

Five Thousand Dollars Reward for Salt.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has offered a reward of $5,000 to any person or persons who will discover any salt springs or salt wells, to be located at least ten miles from the coast, and to be capable of yielding three hundred bushels per day.

The Vance Legion.—We learn there is much anxiety felt in different quarters to raise a Legion in this State to serve during the war, to be called the "Vance Legion," to be commanded by the gallant Z. B. Vance. The idea is a popular one, and we have no doubt it could be raised in thirty days. Let the ball be put in motion.—*Standard.*

DIED,

At Beaver Creek, yesterday evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH VANN, aged about 68 years.

In this county, of typhoid pneumonia, on Saturday the 5th inst., Mr. JAMES F. McKAY, aged 46 years.

In Summerville, N. C., on Monday morning, the 31st ult., PETER McKELLAR, infant son of M. & A. B. McKay, aged three months and eight days.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

In the Confederate Congress, when the resolutions of thanks for the victory of Shiloh and respect for the memory of Gen. Johnston were under consideration, Mr. Barksdale of Miss. said,—

"General Johnston now reposes in a bloody grave—deaf alike to the voice of censure and the shout of applause. He fell where a true soldier most loves to fall—he fell at the post of duty—an incarnation of martial valor and sublime heroism. His figure shines radiant amid the cloud and tempest and storm of the battle field. He fell at a critical moment in the history of his country's struggle, and at a period when the tongue of calumny had been busy with his name. But, though dead, he speaks in his own vindication from the field on which he fell, and has vindicated his title to the respect and admiration, confidence and gratitude of his countrymen.

"I hold in my hands an unofficial letter—probably the last written by the lamented deceased—to the Chief Executive of the Confederacy, to whom he had long been united by the ties of friendship, and with whom he had enlisted at an early day under the flag of a government which together they abandoned when it became the symbol of a monstrous despotism. I will, by the indulgence of the House, read the letter, that they may see the facts in the light by which his course was shaped previous and subsequent to the fall of Donelson. These facts triumphantly vindicate his fame as a true patriot and an able and skillful military leader. This letter, written under most trying circumstances, shows that no trace of passion was visible in the awful serenity of the pure, brave, undaunted spirit in which it originated. He has left a noble example of magnanimity in the midst of unjust complaint, and of courage and of fortitude amid disaster. His fame rises brighter from the severe ordeal through which he has passed, and his name will live green and fresh forever in the hearts of a grateful people.

DECATUR, ALA., March 13th, 1862.

My Dear General:—I received the dispatches from Richmond with your private letter by Captain Wickliffe three days since; but the pressure of affairs and the necessity of getting my command across the Tennessee, prevented me from sending you an earlier reply.

I anticipated all that you have told me as to the censure which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossible for me to gather the facts for a detailed report, or to spare time which was required to extricate the remainder of my troops, and save the large accumulation of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or analyzing the facts, and scarcely with time to read them.

When about to assume command of this Department, the government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Kentucky, which involved not only military but political considerations. At the time of my arrival at Nashville, the action of the Legislature of Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the formation of companies menacing Tennessee, by assuming the cause of the government at Washington, and by abandoning the neutrality it professed, and in consequence of their action the occupation of Bowling Green became necessary as an act of self-defence, at least in the first step

About the middle of September General Buckner advanced with a small force of about 4,000 men, which was increased by the 15th October to 12,000, and though accessions of force were received, it continued at about the same strength until the end of November, measles and other diseases keeping down the effective force. The enemy's force then was reported to the War Department 50,000, and an advance was impossible.

Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campaign as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and to gain time to strengthen myself by new troops from Tennessee and other States, I magnified my forces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the department and the Governors of States. The aid given was small. At length, when General Beauregard came out in February, he expressed his surprise at the smallness of my force, and was impressed with the danger of my position. I admitted what was so manifest, and laid before him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and sent me a memorandum of our conference, a copy of which I send to you. I determined to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and gave the best part of my army to do it, retaining only fourteen thousand men to cover my front, and giving sixteen thousand to defend Donelson.

The force at Donelson is stated in General Pillow's report at much less, and I do not doubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I supposed to be fourteen thousand effective men, (the medical report showing only a little over five hundred sick in the hospital,) was diminished more than five thousand by those who were unable to stand the fatigue of a march, and made my force on reaching Nashville less than ten thousand men. I enclose the Medical Director's report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to defend Donelson, Buell would have known it, and marched directly on Nashville. There were only ten small steamers in the Cumberland in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively necessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition for the defence of the fort my means allowed; and the troops were among the best of my force. The Generals—Floyd, Pillow and Buckner—were high in the opinion of officers and men for skill and courage, and among the best officers of my command. They were popular with the volunteers, and all had seen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I awaited the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict each day was favorable. At midnight on the 15th I received news of a glorious victory—at dawn of a defeat.

My column during the day and night was thrown over the river—(a battery had been established below the city to secure the passage.) Nashville was incapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under General Floyd to secure the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were terrified, and some of the troops were disheartened. The discouragement was spreading and I ordered the command to Murfreesborough, where I managed, by assembling Crittenden's division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army able to offer battle. The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of the stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new depots. This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design I marched southward and crossed the Tennessee at this point, so as to co-operate or unite with General Beauregard, for the defence of the Valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with General Bragg at Corinth. The movement was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after to-morrow, unless the enemy intercepts me, my force will be with Bragg and my army nearly —— thousand strong. *This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.*

I have given this sketch, so that you may appreciate the embarrassment which surrounded me in my attempting to avert or remedy the disasters at Fort Donelson, before alluding to the conduct of the generals.

When the force was detached I was in hopes that such disposition would have been made as would have enabled the forces to defend the fort, or withdraw without sacrificing the army. On the 14th I ordered General Floyd, by telegraph, "if he lost the fort to get his troops to Nashville." It is possible this might have been done, but justice requires to look at events as they appeared at the time, and not alone by the light of subsequent information. All the facts in relation to the surrender will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, as soon as they can be collected, in obedience to his order. It appears, from the information received, that General Buckner, being the junior officer, took the lead in advising the surrender, and that General Floyd acquiesced, and they all concurred in the belief that their force could not maintain its position—all concurred that it would require a great sacrifice of life to extricate the command. Subsequent events show that the investment was not so complete as their information from their scouts led them to believe. The conference resulted in the surrender. The command was irregularly transferred, and devolved on the junior general, but not apparently to avoid any just responsibility, or from any want of personal or moral intrepidity. The blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy. I therefore, in my first report, remained silent. This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to that motive to excuse my course. I observed silence, as it seemed to be the best way to serve the cause and the country. The facts were not fully known—discontent prevailed, and criticism or condemnation were more likely to augment than to cure the evil. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censures would fall upon me; but convinced that it was better to endure them for the present, and defer to a more proper time an investigation of the conduct of the generals: for, in the meantime, their services were required and their influence useful. For these reasons Generals Floyd and Pillow were assigned to duty; for I still felt confidence in their gallantry, their energy, and their devotion to the Confederacy.

I have thus recurred to the motives by which I have been governed, from a deep personal sense of the friendship and confidence you have always shown me, and from the conviction that they have not been withdrawn from me in adversity.

All the reports requisite for a full official investigation have been ordered. Generals Floyd and Pillow have been suspended from command.

[Here follow some allusions not necessary to an understanding of the main objects of the letter, and a statement of the disposition of the forces in command, which it is not deemed necessary to publish.] The letter closes as follows:

I have troubled you with these details as I cannot properly communicate them by telegraph.

The test of merit in my profession, with the people, is *success*. It is a hard rule, but I think it right. If I join this corps to the forces of General Beauregard, (I confess a hazardous experiment,) then those who are now declaiming against me will be without an argument.

Your friend,

A. S. JOHNSTON.

"Another Union Victory or Two."—Our great and signal victory at Corinth will greatly disconcert the Yankees in their calculations of "another Union victory or two," and of "restoring every state to the Union in ninety days." It rather blocks their game. No longer than the first of April the New York Herald saw the Southern Confederacy tumbling to the ground after the following fashion:

"Another Union victory or two in Virginia and in the Mississippi Valley will all at once effect the deliverance of three or four more States, and then we may expect to see the undermined and unroofed fabric of Yancey's "Southern Confederacy on military principles" tumbling to the ground with a glorious crash. Very soon now we may expect to report the glad tidings of the expulsion of the rebels and the rebel government from Virginia and North Carolina; and we have reason to believe that when this good work shall have been achieved, the people of the cotton States themselves will speedily end the war. The overwhelming armies, navies and warlike means and facilities of all kinds placed at the disposal of President Lincoln for the suppression of this Southern rebellion will assuredly, within a few weeks reduce its means of resistance to a petty guerilla warfare in distant holes and corners. How long, then, will such a miserable and useless resistance as this be tolerated by the exhausted people of the South? Not for a month, we dare say, after the flight of Jeff. Davis across the Mississippi river. On the contrary, with all the inducements of safety, protection, and the blessings and prosperity of the Union held out to them, we believe that the people of the cotton States will begin to rebel against the rebellion with the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Virginia. We shall not have long to wait for the settlement of this opinion."

A Singular Prophecy.—The following circumstance recently occurred at Pensacola, and its truth is vouched for by a reliable officer of the Army:

A soldier in the Confederate service fell into a long and profound sleep, from which his comrades vainly essayed to arouse him. At last he woke up himself. He then stated that he should die the next afternoon at 4 o'clock, for it was so revealed to him in his dream. He said in the last week of the month of April would be fought the greatest and bloodies battle of modern times, and that early in May peace would break upon the land more suddenly and unexpectedly than the war had done in the beginning. The first part of the prophetic dream has been realized, for the soldier died the next day at 4 o'clock P. M. Will the rest be in April and May? Let believers in dreams wait and see.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Good for Dick.—At the battle of Elkhorn, a mess composed of Lieut. Jett. Ed. Smith, and several others of this vicinity, had for a servant a negro boy named Dick, belonging to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Thos. Smith, Esq. Before going into battle, the boys, not wishing to be robbed by the Hessians, left all their money, about $500, in the hands of Dick as their banker, and ordered him to stay with the rear guard and baggage. The battle raged long, and Dick became very uneasy about his mess missing their regular meals, in the midst of such sharp exercise. At length he loaded himself with provisions, and went to take them their dinner. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and found himself a prisoner. Dick affected to be delighted with the circumstance, and told them that he was a Union man, and belonged to one of the best Union men in the world, "old man Smith," about twenty miles off. (The distance is 250 miles.) They kept Dick along, however, without searching him, and at Bentonville, one night, Dick saw his chance and "vamoosed." He came into the mess with the money all safe, and with a fine overcoat for himself, which he "found" just on leaving.

Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.

Currency.—The Cincinnati papers quote North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Geergia and Alabama money at forty per cent discount. Cincinnati money don't stand quite so fair even as that here, being worth about ten cents a bushel.—*Ex.*

Small Pay.—The negroes who have been stolen by Gen. Wool at Fortress Monroe are arranged in gangs for work, and are promised ten dollars per month, payable with this important qualification, that eight dollars per month are reserved by the Yankees. The actual pay therefore, is two dollars per month, payable in weekly instalments of fifty cents, provided the negro does his full task.

We have been presented with a specimen of Saltpetre by Col. W. S. Cothran, of Rome, Ga. taken from a mine or cave situated within a few miles of Kingston, Ga. The present yield is about five hundred pounds per day, but the operator, we learn, expects to produce fifteen hundred pounds in the same period of time. This is another evidence of the great mineral wealth of that State.

Chas. Courier.

Mrs. Hart can accommodate several Boarders.
April 10. 15-2w

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,
A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at GEORGE BRANDT'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-1tf

Just Received,
200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a
Fine Stock of Trunks,
At GEO. BRANDT'S,
4-1tf 14 and 16 Hay Street.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at
GEO. BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 3. 96-1tf

THE BATTLES IN TENNESSEE.

The Confederates Back at Corinth.—Adjutant General Cooper received despatches from General Beauregard yesterday, stating that on Sunday night Buell with his force had come up and rallied and strengthened the routed Federal column, under Grant; and that on Monday morning he gave battle to the combined forces, and engaged them until one o'clock, when he thought prudent to retire, which he did in good order. He fell back to Corinth, being compelled to abandon to the enemy a portion of the arms, stores and ammunition, captured on the 6th.

A despatch to one of the members of the House, giving later intelligence, states that Van Dorn with his army had effected a junction with Beauregard, and that the hero of Manassas and Shiloh was being rapidly reinforced by large additions from other quarters. He expects to give the Federalists another brush at no distant day.

The following may be relied upon as the substance of a despatch received at the War department on yesterday, from General G. T. Beauregard, dated at Corinth. The last paragraph is in the exact language of the despatch:

Having defeated Gen. Grant's army, driving him from all his positions, and taking his artillery, commissary stores, camp equipage, great quantities of ammunition, &c., on Sunday night following the day of battle, Gen. Buell came up with his army, and, crossing the river during the night, attacked our positions near the river vigorously the next morning. Our forces held these positions until one o'clock, when, in conformity with Gen. Johnston's plan to fall back upon Corinth after defeating Gen. Grant, I directed our forces to retire to that line.

The only matter for regret is that I could not secure *all* the immense amount of stores, artillery, ammunition, &c., which fell into our possession after the victory on the 6th.—*Enquirer, 10th.*

From Corinth.—CORINTH, April 9.—We still hold the battlefield. It is not thought the enemy will advance. The weather is bad and the roads impassable. We possess all the captured property.

Morgan's cavalry yesterday (Tuesday) morning attacked a considerable force of the enemy in one of their camps and killed a large number of them, besides burning the tents our army were unable to bring away with them.

The wounded are pouring in. Our loss is probably three thousand. The most of the wounded were shot in the limbs.

Generals Gladden, Bushrod Johnson, and Hindman are wounded. Colonel Blythe, of Mississippi, and Capt. Hampton, of Alexandria, were killed. Lieut. Storum, of the Washington Artillery, was shot through the body.

The fight of Monday was less decisive than that of Sunday. The firing ceased mutually about two o'clock, both armies falling back.

The enemy's loss in prisoners is between four and six thousand.

Buell's reinforcements on Monday are estimated at thirty thousand.

Our troops are in admirable spirits, and ready for another fight.—*Special Cor. Rich. Dispatch.*

Public enthusiasm has been considerably abated by the intelligence that Beauregard had fought a second battle with the enemy, near Pittsburg, on the day after the complete victory of Shiloh, which second battle ended in a retreat of the Confederate army, with a loss of those stores it had previously taken from the enemy. But, if gravely examined, the statements do not indicate disaster, nor do the facts warrant the least despondency for the result of the great combat to which these battles are the preliminaries. The Confederate generals had determined to make their stand at Corinth, and concentrating there to repulse the advance of Buell. But, perceiving that, in his confidence, Grant had separated himself from the command of Buell, and was approaching with [illegible] thousand men, they sallied out with such forces as they could assemble immediately, fell upon him at Shiloh, and gave him a tremendous beating. The wreck of Grant's army fell back till they formed a junction with Buell; and as Beauregard pursued them, when their junction with Buell took place a new battle ensued. The Confederate General then found himself engaged with largely superior numbers. After a combat of several hours he extricated his troops and retreated in perfectly good order to Corinth, where his own reserves were still assembling, and where he has now formed a junction of all his troops. The fact that he was compelled to abandon on the way a large mass of heavy stores and ammunition taken from the enemy at Shiloh does not militate against this view. Such incidents are common even in the best managed retreats if made in the face of a superior enemy.

Richmond Examiner.

DALTON, GA., April 9.—Eleven car loads of the Federal prisoners captured at the battle of Shiloh, arrived at Chattanooga to-day at six o'clock. The arms, stores and camp equipage that were captured are being rapidly removed.

MOBILE, April 10.—The latest intelligence from Corinth says that the Yankees have been badly whipped again. Our loss in killed and wounded is less than 1000. We took near 3000 prisoners. Their gunboats prevented a complete victory.

A dispatch received last night, says that 500 of our cavalry attacked the Federals, [on Monday,] killing many and capturing 48 prisoners.

This morning's train says positively, that Gen. Buell was killed; also, that there was a flag of truce from both sides for two days' armistice to bury the dead.

The enemy only attacked us when reinforced, and they were every time whipped back under cover of their gunboats.

Gen. Prentiss told Gen. Beauregard that he had 65,000 troops, the flower of the Federal army, but that they could not whip 125,000 Confederates. Gen. Beauregard replied that he had in the fight only 33,000 men, and that he could whip the Federals three to one on a fair field.

Corinth is about 90 miles East of Memphis, Tenn., at that point on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad where the Mobile & Ohio Railroad crosses it. The battle of Sunday was fought at Shiloh Church, about fifteen miles from Corinth, Miss. The enemy retreated to their gun-boats at Pittsburg, Tenn., on the Tennessee river, 20 miles from Corinth.

Gen. Beauregard's line of entrenchments extends for five miles around Corinth, and is guarded by fortifications of a formidable character. Our troops have every confidence in their being able to drive him off, should the enemy offer battle.

Island No. 10—Three Federal Gunboats Passed.—RICHMOND, March 10.—An official dispatch from Com. Hollins to the Navy Department, says that three of the enemy's gunboats have passed Island Ten.

RICHMOND, April 10.—All quiet on the Peninsula.

Baltimore papers of the 5th have been received here. They contain nothing of importance.

The London Press devotes much space in comments on Lincoln's message. The Herald thinks both sides will regard it as dishonorable. The Post regards it as the last resource of a government which feels that it would make any sacrifice short of submission. The Pope is again ill, and all audience suspended on account of his illness.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—There is heavy firing in the direction of Fort Pulaski this morning. The shells are plainly visible from the city.

SAVANNAH, April 10th, 11 A. M.—Five of the enemy's batteries commenced an attack on Fort Pulaski at six o'clock this morning. The fort replies slowly and deliberately. The enemy's shells appear to burst some distance over the fort. No apprehensions are felt here in regard to the safety of the Fort.

SAVANNAH, April 10th, 9 P. M.—The bombardment continued with unabated fury until night, but ceased wholly about 7½ o'clock. No information of the result, except that the flag-staff of the fort was shot off, all communication with the Fort being cut off.

SAVANNAH, April 10th, 11 P. M.—The enemy have again opened on Fort Pulaski at intervals of about half an hour, it is supposed to prevent our garrison from sleeping.

The Virginia Put Back.—We have intelligence that the Virginia had put back yesterday. It is stated that the cause of this was the derangement of one of her valves.

Richmond Examiner, 11th.

From Roanoke Island.—Ten free negroes recently reached Perquimans County, from Roanoke Island, who report that the Federals are fortifying the latter place, and that they say they intend to make it as strong as Fortress Monroe.

These negroes were furnished with passes for the purpose of visiting their families, and inducing them to return with them. They say, however, now that they have reached home, that no inducement could cause them to go back again to their would-be masters.

The experience they have already had among the Yankees, has satisfied them that it is a misfortune of the direst character to fall into their hands; and they state that, though worked excessively, they receive but a scanty allowance of food, and not enough of money to purchase sufficient clothes to render them comfortable.

Norfolk Day Book, 11th.

From North Carolina.—A free negro belonging to the Federal gunboat Ceres, was brought to this city yesterday afternoon and properly disposed of. This negro left the Ceres while she was alongside the banks and made his way to our pickets and gave himself up. He states that the Yankees have obstructed the Canal by sinking a vessel filled with stone, felling trees, &c., and that they have burned the dredging machine left there by us. He also reports the arrival among the Yankees of one of our militia, who deserted from South Mills a day or two since.

Norfolk Day Book, 11th.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—It gives me great pleasure to record another victory for our arms. Though small, it was complete.

On the 6th instant, Captain Booth and Lieut. Eure of (formerly) Spruill's Cavalry regiment, with about thirty-five men, and Captain Hill and Lieutenant Higgs and Lawrence of the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, with about fifty men, started out to "feel" the enemy.

We could find nothing definite on Sunday; we therefore concluded to bivouac about seven miles from Shepardsville, a depot on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, where the enemy are in large force.

On Monday, the 7th instant, we were reinforced by Lieut. Humphrey, of Captain Ward's Cavalry, with about forty men. We then determined to go on until we did find the enemy.

Our Cavalry was formed into a squadron, commanded by Capt. Booth, he being the senior officer. Lieut. Eure commanded the first platoon, which was composed of eight men of his own company, four of Captain Ward's and ten of Captain Hill's, and which acted as an advance guard. The second platoon was commanded by Lieut. Higgs, the third by Lieut. Lawrence, and the fourth by Lieut. Humphrey.

We had marched only about four miles when Lieut. Eure's platoon went off at full speed to capture the enemy's pickets which were in a myrtle thicket near the road, about six miles from Shepardsville. We captured nine, killed three, and, it is thought wounded one, but before we could secure all their arms, we saw a heavy column coming down the road from the direction of Shepardsville, which fired on us, killing Capt. Booth's horse. The thickness of the woods and the boggy swamp rendered it impossible for cavalry to operate; we therefore retreated in good order and brought off nine prisoners and eight splendid Springfield rifles, and left three dead bodies on the field. Our only casualty was the loss of Capt. Booth's horse. Our officers and men conducted themselves admirably.

I had almost forgotten to mention that Lieut. Player and four of the Howard Cavalry were present, and acted as the others did,—gallantly, as also Lieut. Nixon of Capt. Newkirk's company.

The men brought in here are well-dressed, and were splendidly armed and equipped. They say they are from New Jersey. So far as we can learn, they tell nothing new. They say that Burnside will attack Fort Macon, and they are confident that he will take it. They speak of the force in the neighborhood of Beaufort as seven thousand, and that in and about Newbern as eighteen thousand.

Gave Themselves Up.—Captain Afred Cipriani, Lieut. Victor Vifquerin, and Lieut. Maurice de Beaumont, aux Chasseurs d' Assigne (casal) of the old French army, and lately attached to the 53d regiment N. Y. S. M., recently rode from Alexandria, Va., armed and equipped, and voluntarily delivered themselves in custody of two of our pickets, expressing a desire to serve, if allowed, in the Southern army. They were conveyed to Fredericksburg, and thence, on Tuesday night, to this city. They left their horses in Fredericksburg, and gave their arms to the Provost Marshal here. One of them is cousin to the French Minister at Washington. All are intelligent and young, and express the utmost disgust at the service which they voluntarily left. The Secretary of War is called upon to say what disposition shall be made of them.—*Rich. Examiner, 10th.*

The Yankees at Nashville—The latest intelligence.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 5th, has some information from Nashville from gentlemen who had just arrived in Memphis, having escaped through the Federal lines:

The entire force of the Federal army which had reached Nashville, was estimated at about 40,000. 25,000 at Columbia, 5,000 at Murfreesboro', and the balance remaining at Nashville as a garrison, or in the hospitals.

The total loss of the army since they occupied Nashville was stated by their officers to be about 4,000—the result of sickness, desertions and Col. Morgan's guerillas.

The gunboats and transports at Nashville had found it necessary to leave on account of the low stage of water.

The Federal flag only floated over the capital a few days. Finding that it only served to exasperate the people, they took it down.

King Cotton Coming North.—NEW YORK, April 3.—Twenty-eight bales of cotton arrived here to-day from Tennessee, the first of a lot of 1,500 bales to be forwarded here.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

CAMP OF 19TH REGIMENT N. C. T.
Lenoir County, March 29th, 1862.

MR. HEARTT:—Various unfavorable reports having been spread through the State concerning the behaviour of the 19th N. C. Troops (2d Cavalry) in the battle near Newbern on the 14th inst., I deem it a duty I owe to the men I commanded on that day to pronounce all such reports as regards them false. Capt. Turner was absent, having been detailed to purchase horses for the company, and thus the command devolved upon me as next in rank. About 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 13th, Companies A, (Capt. Hayes,) and K, ("Orange Cavalry,") by order of General Branch, were dismounted, and ordered to report to Col. Vance (26th N. C. T.) The reason assigned for dismounting us was that we were armed with long-range guns, Co. A having Mississippi rifles, and Co. K, Hall's carbine. We were placed by Col. Vance on the extreme right, with Capt. McRae's independent company of infantry. A section of Capt. Brem's battery under Lieut. Williams was also posted here that night, and Co. E, 19th N. C. T. (Captain Thomas,) next morning. On Friday the 14th instant my company was removed about fifty yards to the left, on the right of the 26th Regiment, by Lieut. Col. Burgwin, who commanded the right wing of the 26th and all detached companies on its right. About half-past seven the engagement commenced half a mile or more to our left. About 11 o'clock I sent private Wm. Rhew to have the horses moved from the place where we had left them, about a mile to our left, the day before, and to place them in our rear. About 12 o'clock I saw Lieut. Col. Burgwin approaching with the right wing of the 26th. I met him and asked for orders. He said we were outflanked on the left, and must retreat. I returned to my company, conducted it to the road about 50 yards to our right, and told the men to get their horses and mount, supposing Rhew had brought them to this point; but not a horse was to be found. They had been ridden off before Rhew reached them, some say by the militia; others, by men with uniforms. I don't know who rode them; but the men came off on foot with me, and we found the horses in Kinston on our arrival there on Sunday morning.

Not being able to find our horses, I ordered a halt, and placed my men with Lieut. Col. Burgwin's command. We retreated towards Newbern, but on arriving in the old field near Col. Lee's camp, we discovered both the railroad and county road bridge to be on fire. We then turned to the left, and reaching Brice's creek in Mr. Henry Bryan's plantation, were delayed some time in crossing, not being able to find the boats. A negro belonging to Mr. C. Foy found them for us, and we succeeded in getting over all the men, about seven hundred, by sun-set. Across the creek we joined Col. Vance with the rest of the 26th, and Lieut. Col. Hoke with a portion of the 33d. We retreated by way of Trenton to Kinston, where we arrived Sunday morning the 16th instant, Col. Vance being in command of all the troops as senior officer. Lieut. Col. Burgwin deserves much praise for the manner in which he conducted the retreat from the fortification to the creek, suppressing everything like panic, and showing himself to be a soldier and commander capable of leading his fellow soldiers under any circumstances. Lieut. John P. Lockhart was the only commissioned officer with me. He behaved well, and assisted me in keeping the men together, remaining behind with those who were not able to keep up with the main body in the retreat. Lieut. J. V. Moore was sick at home, and Corporal James R. Harris acted as 2d Lieut. Our company was not in the engagement at all, though among the last to leave the field. If opportunity had offered I think our friends would not have been ashamed of the Orange Cavalry. Private Jeff. Teasley, one of our wagoners, saved most of the officers' baggage, though ordered several times by an officer to cut his mules out and leave the wagon. He refused to do so, saying, that "mules, wagoner and wagon generally went together." The men lost every thing, and have received nothing yet, except what our friends in Orange and the "Soldiers' Aid Society" at Hillsborough have sent them; for which they will please accept our grateful thanks.

Very respectfully,
WM. A. GRAHAM, Jr.,
1st Lt. Comd'g Co. K, 19th N. C. T.

Written for the Iredell Express.

An Incident in the Newbern Fight.—The following incident, illustrating the spirit that animated our brave soldiers in the battle of Newbern, was related to the writer by a worthy young man who was in the engagement.

In the gallant charge made by the 7th Regiment, as they dashed along, his eyes fell upon the prostrate forms of three fellow soldiers—one of whom had been shot dead; the others seemed pale, bleeding, dying. But one, whose face was towards him, recognizing him,—his eyes were filled with tears—and waving his trembling hand, exclaimed:

"Rally on them! my brave boys! Rally on them! That's what I like to see you do."

This, continued the narrator, seemed to inspire him with redoubled energy and determination as he pressed forward upon the enemy's line.

Let the words of this devoted, fallen soldier, nerve the arms and encourage the hearts of the many noble ones who yet survive, to rally on the foe at every point till he shall be driven from our soil, and compelled to give up the combat and "let us alone."

H.

New Regiments.—Our camps of instruction are alive with soldiers. The alacrity with which our people have rallied to the call of the Governor, is beyond all precedent almost. We should not be surprised if we have fifteen full regiments in camp in a month from this date. Several of these regiments have organised and elected their officers. An error having occurred in our notice of the No. of some of them, we give a correct list of the officers elected:

11th "Bethel Regiment re-organised."—C. Leventhorpe, Colonel; W. A. Owens, Lt. Colonel, and Wm. A. Eliason, Major.

43rd Regiment.—Junius Daniel, Colonel; Thos. S. Kenan, Lt. Colonel, and W. J. Boggan, Major.

44th Regiment.—G. B. Singeltary, Colonel; R. C. Cotten, Lt. Colonel, and E. Cromwell, Major.

45th Regiment.—Junius Daniel, Colonel; J. H. Morehead, Lt. Colonel, and A. J. Boyd, Major.

46th Regiment.—E. D. Hall, Colonel; Wm. A. Jenkins, Lt. Colonel, and R. J. Mitchell, Major.

47th Regiment.—S. H. Rogers, Colonel; G. H. Faribault, Lt. Colonel, and Jno. A. Graves, Major.

48th Regiment.—R. C. Hill, Colonel; S. H. Walkup, Lt. Colonel, and B. R. Huske, Major.—*Ral. Standard.*

Salt.—We have received information on which we rely, that the State Commissioner for manufacturing Salt, is busily occupied in making arrangements for this purpose, and hopes to furnish a considerable if not a sufficient supply at 4 to 5 cents per pound, provided Wilmington be defended against the enemy. The fall of Roanoke Island interrupted his plans in Currituck, and the disaster at Newbern defeated like arrangements near Beaufort.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

A Beautiful Extract.—Let our soldiers march to battle, not in the spirit which would lead them, if victorious, to say, with Cæsar: "I came, I saw, I conquered;" but in the spirit which led John Sobieski, after his triumph over the Turks, to say, "I came, I saw. God conquered." "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." "Our fathers trusted in thee, and thou didst deliver them.

THE YANKEES IN LOUDOUN.

To the Editor of the Whig:—I send you herewith some extracts from a letter received lately from a lady of Loudoun, which will interest the public, as they illustrate the spirit of our Virginia women, and show how false is the representation of the Northern press as regards the reception our hateful invaders met with even in a border county whose loyalty to the Southern cause has sometimes been doubted:

"It is very hard to see our fair land in Yankee clutches, but if it be, as I am very sure it is, for the general good, we will not murmur, but bide our time as patiently as we may, crying 'How long, oh Lord, how long shall the ungodly triumph!' but never doubting that He to whom such a volume of prayer unceasingly goes up from so many waiting hearts will, in His own good time, give us deliverance. For myself, odious as this Yankee rule is, I would thankfully endure it, and with it sacrifice every earthly possession, if thereby our more than ever loved cause can be promoted. You must not believe—you must not let any one believe—that they are welcomed as they report themselves to be. The Sun of Friday says they were most joyfully received in Winchester; and a vulgar little sheet, 'The Advance Guard,' they publish in Leesburg, says the same thing of their reception there, and actually contains a vote of thanks to the inhabitants of Leesburg for their hospitality, when the fact is all the doors and windows were closed, and not a sound was heard in the town, save the tread of their troops and the music of their own bands. They hung their flags across the pavements, and the ladies walked in the middle of the streets to avoid passing under them. They arrested several citizens, but released them upon their refusing to take the oath. As yet we have to hear of the first man, who has not been known through the county as disloyal, who has taken the oath of allegiance. If the men were disposed to forsake their allegiance to the Confederacy, the *women would not let them.* Tell our friends to turn a deaf ear to all Yankee stories about us."

My correspondent says, although the officers protest that they will respect private rights, and will pay for every thing they get, they do not hesitate to insult ladies wantonly, kill stock, steal poultry and take what they want, and say they will settle with the owners (men in our service) when they meet. They went to General W's, broke open his meat house, and when requested by Mrs. W. to leave her a few hams for the use of her family, *cursed* her and told her she "looked as if she had been fed on hams all her life and now she should try middlings." They killed all the poultry, broke open the spring house, took what they wanted, and broke up all the utensils. At Lieut. D's they took teams, drivers and wagons, loaded them with corn, shot down stock cattle in the field, butchered and carried off the beeves, &c. This is a specimen of what the whole South will experience if God in His anger should allow us to be subjugated. "Better *death* than this," you will say, and every true man will respond amen.

Yankee Outrages in Stafford County.—The Fredericksburg News has an account of some recent outrages committed by the enemy in Stafford county.

The court house was invaded by the enemy on Thursday. Two full regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, after driving in our pickets, reached there about 4½ P. M., from Acquia creek. They broke into the clerk's office and scattered the books and papers knee deep on the floor. It is said that Sickles was *drunk*, and that among other excesses, they dressed themselves in night caps and gowns, taken from private houses, and danced through the streets.

From the Messrs. Conway, Morgan and Schooler, they took all clothing of all sorts, money, plate; tore up R. Conway's bonds before his face, poured ink and wine on the carpet, and broke the furniture. One negro, armed, and in uniform, searched his house, even up stairs, saying he was *looking for concealed officers.* Drunken Zouaves danced about old Mr. Conway's house, but were ordered off by their *chaplain*, who sang Dixie to the negroes in the presence of the ladies. They stole two horses.

Another Exploit of Capt. John Morgan.—A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal furnishes the following:

The heroic young Kentuckian is as full of stratagem as he is of daring. He disguised himself as a countryman and took a wagon load of meal to Nashville the other day. Driving straight to the St. Cloud Hotel, he left his wagon at the door in charge of a trusty follower, and went into the dining room of the hotel about dinner, where he sat down opposite to Gen. McCook.

"General McCook, I suppose," said the disguised partizan, bowing across the table.

"You are right, sir," said McCook, "that is my name."

"Well, gineral, if there's no seceshers about, I've got something to tell you right here."

Looking around, the general requested his new acquaintance to proceed with what he had to say.

"Well, gineral, I live up here close by Burke's mills, right in the midst of a nest of red hot seceshers, and they swear your soldiers shan't have a peck of meal if they have to starve for it. But, gineral, I'm all right on the goose, though I don't have much to say about it about home, and so I got a wagon load of meal ground, and I've brung it down here to-day, and its now out thar in the street, and you can have it if you want it."

Gen. McCook was highly delighted—expressed his gratitude to the plain-looking countryman for his kindness, praised his loyalty to "the old flag," etc., etc., and at once ordered the meal to be taken to the commissary of his brigade and paid for in gold and silver. This transaction accomplished, the counterfeit wagoner again repaired to General McCook's headquarters, where, after requesting a strictly private interview, he told the "gineral" that if he would send out one hundred men, to such a place, in such a neighborhood in Davidson county, he would guide them right into that "nest of seceshers and traitors," where they might "bag" a large quantity of meal and other "contraband of war," besides a number of the worst rebels that ever assisted in "bustin up" this "glorious Union." Gen. McCook fell into the snare "as easy as falling off a log," and all the preliminary arrangements were made and time and place agreed upon for the one hundred and fifty Federal soldiers to meet their trusty guide.

McCook's detachment of 150 men kept the appointment faithfully, and of course Capt. Morgan, no longer disguised, was there to meet them; but unfortunately for them he was not alone—he had a sufficient number of well-armed horsemen to capture the whole Yankee force without firing a gun. So he took them quietly, and sent them swiftly "to the rear," to be exchanged "in due course"—all but one, an officer whom he released on parole, and bade him return to General McCook with the compliments of his meal-selling acquaintance, who had the pleasure of meeting him at the St. Cloud a few days before.

Hurrah for the gallant and heroic Morgan—the dauntless and sagacious partizan whose fame is rapidly rounding into proportions which promise to overshadow all the "Marions" of the war.

After this date I will pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
Dec. 21, 1861. D. MURPHY. 85-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1862.

The Events of the past week form no exception to the ordinary rule of human affairs, being a mingling of good and ill. We are thankful that the good predominates. The great victory at Shiloh, and the frightening of the yankees in Hampton Roads, have unfortunately been followed by the fall of Fort Pulaski, by which we fear that Savannah is placed within the enemy's grasp. It is said, however, to be capable of successful defence, and we shall be rejoiced to find it so. Fort Jackson, and other strong defences, and a large army, are still there to resist his advance. Pulaski was not taken by the enemy's ships, but by a number of batteries erected under cover of woods or sand-hills, within from one to two miles of the fort. It was defended by five Georgia companies, under command of Col. Olmstead, of Savannah, a young man of only 26 years, but of military education, in whose judgment, skill and courage the utmost confidence was placed.

The particulars of all the above events, as far as received, will be found under the usual head.

A report of the capture or evacuation of Island Ten comes by this morning's mail—we hope it is not true.

We are in daily expectation of terrible conflicts at Corinth and on the Peninsula, at which places the enemy has concentrated his greatest armies. We await the results with hope. The last Richmond Enquirer has the following stirring appeal to our Peninsular army:—

"At Shiloh we won a glorious victory. By these two fights the boasted anaconda has been wounded in tail and back. His constriction has already been weakened. But he is writhing in the fearful folds of the death struggle. It is our part to bruise the head of the serpent. If we succeed in doing this in the great struggle that impends in the region of the Chesapeake, then indeed this cruel war, which, in its malignity and the treacherous appliances of those who wage it, is fitly represented by the similitude of the vilest and most loathsome of beasts, will have received its death blow! Shall it not thus have it, soldiers of the Confederacy? If such be your will, look to your fire-locks! Practice and improve your aim! Sharpen your swords! Learn to handle your bayonets still better! And when the bugle sounds to battle and the charge is ordered, let victory be the resolve of every soul, and no end to the fight until it is won, and you *will* win it!

"Generals and other officers of the Confederate army in the fight we have alluded to as impending in this region, there is everything to rouse your zeal and inflame your ambition. McClellan will be in command—the military chief of the North—he whom Lincoln profanely calls his Saint Paul—he who has been named Napoleon for what it is boasted that he is *going to do*—he who has exhausted the resources of a numerous people in getting ready, and now boasts that he *is* ready. Who conquers *him*, wins the chief fame of this war! History will never be done with his name! Who conquers *him*, kills the anaconda, and delivers his country. The people will never cease to praise him! Strip yourselves to the task then, for you have no mean work before you! Show all your skill in strategy, and all your penetration in detecting the enemy's designs! Take care of your men—their health, their discipline, their drill, their courage! One strong, vigorous, brave man is worth a dozen invalids. A good workman keeps sharp tools. Watch your opportunity, and when a chance offers *strike*, and Heaven speed the blow! The eyes of the country and the world are upon you. The favor of Heaven is invoked by millions of pious souls. Oh that it may appear that the right man is in the right place!"

REPORTS.—From Norfolk, two days ago, there came a report of the capture of 300 North Carolina militia-men at Currituck Court House; and another report of the capture of Gen. McClellan and 4000 to 5000 on the peninsula. Both are doubtless false.

High hopes were raised here on Saturday by a report from Wilmington of a third battle at Corinth, ending in the death of Buell and the capture of from 12,000 to 16,000 yankees. It is not confirmed.

"SKIES BRIGHTENING."—Some weeks ago we published a brief paragraph of encouragement, under the above title, which elicited many inquiries that we were not at liberty to answer, the information having been imparted to us in confidence. We may now say that the following from the Atlanta Confederacy of the 9th is the key to one of the matters then alluded to:

Our New Gunboats.—Several very powerful iron-clad gunboats have been building at New Orleans during the fall and winter. The press has been silent about them till of late. The Yankees have found it out, and consequently there is no longer any reason for us keeping silent. It is believed these boats left New Orleans last Saturday, and by this time they are having a conflict with the Lincoln gunboats about island No. 10. Of course they will sink them or run them far up the Mississippi or Ohio at once. The main object, it is believed, is to go to the mouths of the Tennessee and Cumberland, near Cairo, and bag all the gunboats and transports, with the whole retreating Lincoln army, as they go out of Tennessee from the face of our victorious legions, as they march on Nashville and on into Kentucky. This is a magnificent programme, if it works out as well as it is laid down.

IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.—On Thursday (see first page of the Weekly Observer,) we published the appeal of the Committee of Safety of Wilmington, through its Sub-Committee, for subscriptions to build an iron-clad gunboat for the defence of the Cape Fear. We had previously published the Address of Mrs. Collins "to the Women of North Carolina," and we have now before us the following from another Lady:

"WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"The clouds of ruin are gathering thick and heavy around us; the armed heel of the oppressor is upon our soil and desolation marks his pathway. Our fathers, brothers, sons, have gone forth with stout hearts and strong arms to do battle for their homes, their wives and little ones, and their country that they love so well. They have gone, and the prayers from thousands of hearts, of the women of our State, ascend on high for their success. But we can do more than that. Though it be not our province to dabble in affairs of State, we can at least render some service to our beloved country in this her hour of darkness and of gloom. The great want of our Confederacy at this time, indeed its most pressing necessity, is iron-clad gunboats. We propose that the women of North Carolina apply themselves to the task of raising funds sufficient to build at least one. It can be done, by united and vigorous action on our part. Let us but will it; let us but determine that it *shall* be, and it most assuredly *will be*. Trusting to your active co-operation, we send forth this appeal; and should we by possibility fail of achieving success, we shall have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that we at least deserved it—the satisfaction of knowing that in our humble sphere we have discharged a high and holy duty to the land of our fathers.

"Subscriptions from $1 to $100 or more."

We think it only needs personal application by industrious and responsible persons in every community, to insure the funds required. And we wish that the Wilmington Committee had designated such persons in every community. The Lady who handed us the above appeal requested us to receive subscriptions; but it is well known that we have not time to attend to it. Plenty of others can be found who have not only the inclination, as we have, but the time also.

LOSS OF GENERALS.—Since the war began the Confederates have lost six Generals—Garnett, Bee, Zollicoffer, McIntosh, McCulloch and Johnston. The Yankees have lost only two, we believe, Lyons and Baker.

BUYING AN ELEPHANT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that the abolitionists in Lincoln's Congress have found that they have "bought an elephant" in stealing the slaves. The Western States have laws prohibiting their settlement there. The New England States would be willing to put them to work in the factories, but the contrabands say they don't want to work, but to avoid work. They can't remain where they are, to be fed by the government. And so what to do with them puzzles the yankees. So may it puzzle and confound them.

ARMS WANTED.—Just as we are going to press we have received the advertisement of Sheriff McNeill, which see in another column.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We understand that a paper which we do not see has classed the Observer as a supporter of Col. Wm. Johnston of Charlotte for Governor. This is a mistake. The Observer has not indicated a preference for any one for that high office. Its position is still what it was two months ago, when Col. Johnston was first nominated by the Charlotte Democrat, viz: unwillingness to have any thing to do with the bringing forward of candidates, but a determination to be satisfied with any good and true man.

FOR GOVERNOR.—A writer in the Standard recommends Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Caldwell county, formerly State Treasurer, then President of Raleigh and Gaston road, and subsequently State Senator, all of which places he filled with distinguished ability.

The Salem Press expresses a preference for Gov. Graham, and thinks the people are looking to him to guide the ship of State safely through the storm.

Treasurer Courts paid into the Confederate Treasury on the 31st ult., North Carolina's quota of the Confederate tax, which was due on the 1st inst.

CAPT. BLOCKER'S COMPANY.—We have casually heard that the Company which Capt. O. H. Blocker recently raised in this county in the short space of about ten days, passed through this place without the usual compliment of a night's entertainment by the citizens, and that Capt. Blocker paid all such expenses out of his own pocket. The omission was an oversight, occasioned we doubt not, by the fact that its members did not either come into or go out of town, as we believe, in a body. The company was not only raised in a very short time, but it left here in great haste, under the belief that Wilmington was to be attacked forthwith, without waiting for uniforms or other equipments. Well, we must make up for the oversight when the boys come back from what we know will be their gallant and faithful service.

EXTORTION.—There is a great outcry throughout the country about the high prices of everything—almost everything we ought to have said, for newspapers, as a general thing, are no higher now than before the war. But the complaints are in a great degree unjust. *Everything* having risen, everything is as much upon an equality as heretofore. For instance, a farmer comes to town with a load of bacon which he sells at 25 cents, double the former price, or a load of flour at $11 25, also double, or of fowls at 40 cents, about treble. He wants a bolt of osnaburgs or sheetings,—(we use these for comparison because we have just read a furious article about them in the Richmond Whig,)—for which he pays 25 cents, more than double the former price, or a bunch of yarn, 40 cents, also more than double. Now his relative gain and loss are not materially changed, one way or the other, by the high prices.

It is true that in regard to cotton and naval stores the producer *is* damaged; but that is no fault of anybody in this country, but simply the result of there being no market for those articles. The law of demand and supply affects all things. There is, (or is supposed to be, which is the same thing,) a scarcity of bacon, flour, poultry, and many other things. The prices go up in consequence There is undoubtedly a scarcity of manufactured domestics, for there is not machinery enough in all the Confederacy to supply the demand. Consequently domestics have gone up likewise to unreasonable prices. There is no adequate demand for cotton and naval stores, and they are down.

But why should the manufacturer be denounced as an extortioner more than the producer? The Whig and other papers threaten vengeance against the former after the war is over; but they ought equally to threaten vengeance against the latter. If the people are urged to make up their minds to buy domestics, after the war, from anywhere else in preference to the factories at home, so also should they be urged to buy bacon and flour from anywhere else than from the home producers. This would be absurd; but not more absurd than the recommendation actually made.

We put this question to the complaining presses some time ago, but not one of them has ventured to answer it: If a dealer, say from Virginia, comes to one of our factories and *offers* to give 25 cents for sheetings, would the Editor have the manufacturer refuse the offer and sell the article at 20 cents? This is a practical question: it is founded upon experience. We believe that scarcely any manufacturer in this State has fixed a price for his goods, but that they have usually sold for what has been voluntarily offered. We know, indeed, of one instance where the manufacturers agreed to supply the State at ten to twenty dollars per bale below the prices then offered by others. This was an actual gift to the State of from one to two hundred dollars per week for the quantity agreed on. Yet who appreciates it? The manufacturers are none the less denounced. Again: the home demand here has been supplied at less prices than dealers abroad offered, so that sheetings are retailed here by the piece lower than the price by the hundred bales. Yet who appreciates this either?

One thing more: The Southern manufacturers have for many years struggled against losses consequent upon Southern people preferring to buy the less substantial but more showy fabrics made at the North. For the first time in their existence, probably, they are now making large profits. That they should desire to make up for lost time is natural. Besides, if the yankees should unfortunately get into this part of the country there would of course be an end of both profits and property.

The following paragraph from an article in the Augusta Constitutionalist, at hand since the above was written, shows that others understand this matter as we do:

"The time was, and at no distant period in the past, when Southern factories struggled with difficulties and embarrassments, and many were overwhelmed in ruin—when flimsy Yankee goods flooded the South and broke down Southern enterprises, established to furnish our people with better articles at a mere living rate of profit. But the delusion of a half cent or a cent a yard less price tempted our merchants to reject the Southern made and buy the low-priced Yankee made cotton sheeting, shirting and osnaburgs, and our Southern fellow-citizens yielded to the short-sighted policy of aiding to break down Southern factories by giving the preference to the products of Northern looms. Our people are now reaping the fruits of this mistaken policy in scarcity of goods and enormous prices. The few Southern factories that have survived the chilling neglect of their own people, and managed to struggle on to the present day, are now reaping the reward of their enterprize and perseverence. They are gathering a rich harvest. The harvest may be a short one. The long hoped for days of Southern patronage may soon be over, and with returning peace the old difficulties and prejudices may have to be met by our Southern manufacturers. Capital and enterprize should at once combine to supply all deficiencies in the manufacture of necessary articles. But in future, whether in peace or war, the public should not be too censorious of those manufacturing companies that are retrieving past losses and making present gains, if it finds that they are pursuing the policy of keeping down prices, instead of inflating them."

MORE AWFUL PRICES.—At an auction at Charleston on Tuesday last, among other extraordinary prices, chloroform sold at 15 50 per lb; calomel 7 50; copperas 72½ cents; blue mass $5; manilla rope 42½; sulphur 29; tea 4 75 to 5 50; spikes 18; shoe bristles $18; shoe thread 2 75 to 5 37; flax thread $6; sewing silk $12 to $17;—all per lb. Tin 6 40 per box; brogans 3 75; boots 5 25; English shoes 5 75; cap paper $23 to 25; note paper $15 to $16; copy books 2 25; steel pens 2 25 to $5 a gross; envelopes $14 to $17 per M; Clark's spool cotton 2 37 per dozen; ladies' white kid gloves $14 a dozen, &c. &c.

A communication signed "Amicus" was unaccompanied by the name of the writer, and is therefore not published. As a general thing we do not require authors' names But when facts are stated, which may become, for all we know, matters of controversy, the writer ought to attach his name.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of importance occurred in open session in either House on Wednesday.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the issue of five millions dollars in treasury notes of the denominations of one and two dollars.

The Conscript Law.—In secret session yesterday the Senate passed an act giving the President power to make conscriptions from among all males in the Confederacy between the ages of 18 and 45. The bill was ordered to the House, there to be considered in a secret night session.—*Rich'd Enquirer, 12th.*

THE NORTH-WEST.—There are many signs that the Yankee States and North-Western States will not long hold together after the establishment of the Independence of the Confederate States. And a belief in such a result is doubtless a moving cause in both those sections for prosecuting the war for subjugation with vigor. The North is unwilling to give up Southern trade, and the North-West desires to hold on to the navigation of the great rivers which run through the Confederate States.

The Washington City Star of the 3d inst. gives an item which shows that Lincoln's late bid to the border States and to Europe is having a very different effect in the North-West from what he probably anticipated. The following is the paragraph from the Star:—

"*Anti-Abolition Sentiment in the West.*—A prominent gentleman, and a Republican officeholder, who has just returned from Cincinnati, and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense Anti-Abolition sentiment in all quarters of the West, since Wendell Phillips' riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes, and that threats are made against many Abolition members of Congress, that if they show themselves before the people in the West, they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the Abolitionists are supposed to be tending—no white man being so poor in his own esteem as not to feel himself better than a nigger."'

CHURCH BELLS.—The Presbyterian Church at Greensborough has given its bell to the Confederacy, without condition, and dispatched it at once to Richmond. The Trustees of the Greensboro' High School have, also, tendered their bell.

Georgetown, S. C., has given the Town bell and the Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist Church bells.

48TH REGIMENT.—The 48th Regiment has been formed at Camp Mangum, composed as follows:—

A,	Captain	F L Watt,	Union County.
B,	"	A A Hill,	Davidson "
C,	"	A M Walker,	Iredell "
D,	"	B B Huske,	Moore "
E,	"	J W Walden,	Union "
F,	"	S H Walkup,	" "
G,	"	Wm. H. Jones,	Chatham County.
H,	"	John Michael,	Davidson "
I,	"	E C Alexander,	Union "
K,	"	J W Atwood,	Forsythe "

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the General Hospital in Goldsborough, on the 8th inst., John W. Pierce, a member of the Columbus Guards, 18th Regiment.

In Randolph county, on the 27th March, of Typhoid fever, Andrew G. Fox, about 27 years of age, a member of Capt. Lane's company, "Chatham Boys," of the 26th Reg't N. C. Vols.

At the General Hospital, Goldsboro', on the 24th of March, of typhoid fever, Private George R. Earnhardt, of Capt Moody's Co., (K,) 28th Reg't.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds are quoted in Richmond at 105; Virginia 96.

Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq. has been elected Mayor of Greensborough.

FROST.—We had a heavy white frost on Friday morning. It is feared that much of the fruit was killed.

COTTON PROPOSITION.—Col. Holt, of Georgia, has introduced a bill in Congress proposing that the Government purchase two millions of bales of the cotton now in planters' hands, paying 4 cents per lb. at the time of purchase, either in treasury notes or 8 per cent. bonds, as the seller may elect, and the balance when the cotton is sold by the Government, in bonds if the planter has received the advance payment in notes, and in notes if the first payment was made in bonds.

The Capt. John Morgan who arrived in Richmond a few days ago was not the genuine article but a bogus captain, who carried a three gallon runlet of whiskey along with him.

We have received a letter from Ashborough, April 12th, enclosing $1 for subscription to the Observer, but the writer forgot to sign his name, so that we do not know to whom to send the paper.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, N. C., April 10th 1862.

EDITORS OBSERVER:—Camp Mangum has become an "institution." I have been informed the camp is on land sequestrated or confiscated by the Government—it having belonged to a yankee or resident of the North. The place has been used for several months as a camp of instruction for Troops. There has been a lare number of soldiers here for some weeks—some 12,000 probably are here now, and still they come at from two to five companies a day from all sections of the State. The 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Regiments are here, and two or three others in process of formation, besides the "Bethel" or 11th Reg't, which is formed. A Reg't or two of Artillery left here some time ago for Richmond. The officers are generally thought to be good selections and much better than selections formerly made.

Col. Leventhorpe of the 34th N. C. T. (12 months,) elected Col. of the 11th Reg't (Bethel,) is a native of England and a physician, received a military education and served in the British army several years. After coming to America he settled in Western North Carolina and married. He is a tall man about 50 years of age and regarded as a splendid officer. Probably there is not a third of the original men of the Bethel Reg't in the present Reg't; still this Reg't is well organized and drilled and its former reputation will hardly degenerate.

Craton's Reg't is nearly completed also. I suppose it will be 49th or 50th.

I have never been thrown into a crowd that represents the State so fully and strikingly as the masses of Troops here in camp. Here thousands of the noble sons of the Old North State mingle together—strangers mostly, yet their hearts beat in throbs of sympathetic unison. I know they are all North Carolinians—open-hearted, honest and brave—pledging their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor," to the cause of their country, and especially their own beloved old State—with her to rise, with her to fall!

There is a good deal of sickness in camp now, though not many deaths.

Volunteers coming here would do well to bring a few cooking utensils with them, as such cannot be had here; and they will find it to their interest not to bring very much clothing—say 2 suits—about as much as can be packed easily in knapsacks. They are required to receive a uniform suit from the Government, but can get money instead of the other clothes, if they have already enough clothing. It is useless for officers to come on in advance of their companies, as all requisitions for supplies have to be made and attended to after the companies get here. It would be well to bring paper and envelopes, as such articles are hard to get here. It is useless for men to bring much money with them—they get their bounty and other money as soon as the doctor examines them and they are sworn in—which is certainly enough for all purposes. Officers' uniforms cost from $40 to $80, swords from $30 to $60, shoes $5 to $8, boots from $10 to $15, &c. Every mess ought to have a good servant to cook and wait on the sick, &c. I discover the wires are moving about Governor's election. A great many legs are to be seen about camp—some remarkably large—a fit memento of former log-rolling in regimental elections. LONG GRABS.

[We have omitted more than half of our correspondent's article, consisting of an enumeration of some of the recently elected field officers who have been already mentioned in the Observer We are glad to receive reliable information from correspondents; but also desire that it be conveyed in as few words as possible.]

Henry Ledbetter, of Anson County, N. C., living near Wadesboro', is worthy of honorable mention for steadily selling corn at 75 cents after the speculators had placed it at 1.15.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLDIERS.

John Bell $5; Mrs Margaret Banks $3; Ladies' Association 4 blankets, 45 prs drawers and 1 pr pants.

R. W. HARDIE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

SAVANNAH, April 11.—A special dispatch to the Republican, from P. W. A., at Corinth, says that on the 7th the enemy was reinforced by 7,000 men, and renewed the fight. The Confederates repulsed them twice. At 10 o'clock further reinforcements were brought up by Gen. Buell. The battle raged with varying fortune. Gens. Cheatham, Bowen and Clark were wounded. We took 2,000 prisoners. The loss on both sides was heavy. At 9 o'clock, P. M., the enemy was heavily reinforced, and Beauregard fell back. The Confederates fought two days, the enemy being constantly reinforced. On the 8th, both sides were too badly worsted to renew the fight.

April 10th.—The number of Confederates killed is much less than was at first supposed. The number of wounded is comparatively slight. Prisoners are still arriving, nearly 4,000 have already been brought in, including about 200 officers. The Confederates firmly hold their position. The men are in good condition and ready for another fight. The wounded arrived this morning and were sent to Memphis and Oxford.

Reported Evacuation of Island Ten.—Advices received at Atlanta, April 10, say: Dispatches received yesterday noon, at Marietta, say that Van Dorn and his command formed a junction with Beauregard on Tuesday night. Buell attacked the combined forces on Wednesday morning, and was repulsed. No further particulars and nothing directly from the scene of action received here.

Island No. 10 is reported to be evacuated or surrendered. The report that Beauregard has fallen back to his original lines with loss of the batteries captured on Sunday is confirmed. Later reports assert that the yankees have asked for 8 days' armistice to bury the dead.

Messrs. Estis and Clark of Augusta have received the following:

ATLANTA, April 10.—Our loss at Corinth is 5000 killed and wounded—the enemy's loss is much larger. We have 20,000 reinforcements. The three days' armistice asked by the federals ends to-morrow. 12,000 small arms and a large number of cannon were taken from the Federals. Our troops are confident. E. M. BRUCE & Co.

[These dispatches are inconsistent with each other and with dispatches direct from Corinth.—OBSERVER.]

The Memphis Appeal of the 7th says: On Tuesday night last one of the enemy's gun-boats passed our fortifications and Island 10 during the storm. She was only to be seen by the flashes of lightning. Many shots were fired at her, but at random, the instant of light being too transient for our gunners to make anything else than a random shot. She is at New Madrid, under cover of the enemy's battery. It is believed that the Federals are erecting rafts, upon which to land forces on the Tennessee side of the Mississippi, below Island 10, and thus capture our batteries, and then the island.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy of the 11th contains the following:

Private Dispatch to E M. Bruce & Co—MEMPHIS, April 9.—Billy Bell was badly wounded. Island 10 is surrendered. The fight has ceased at Corinth. I leave for that place in the morning. A. J. ARMSTRONG.

From Gen. Beauregard—The Lynchburg Virginian, of Friday, says:

We understand that a messenger from Gen. Beauregard passed through this city yesterday, who reports that we captured and sent back 88 guns, of the most beautiful pattern. He mentioned that one battery, of eight pieces, was of rifled cannon, 24 pounders. He also says, that it was for want of transportation that the captured stores had to be destroyed, and were a loss to the enemy. These statements come to us from a source entitled to the highest credit.

Our advices by Mobile, if they are true, make the position of affairs at Shiloh encouraging. The attack of the enemy upon our army after Buell had combined his forces resulted in no material change of our position. We seem to have driven him back under cover of his gunboats, where, of course, our efforts terminated of necessity. As he could gain no ground in his attacks upon us, and as we could obtain no decided victory over him under the range of his great guns, the result seems to have been a cessation of hostilities.—*Rich. Ex., 12th.*

SAVANNAH, April 11.—This morning Fort Pulaski began to reply to the enemy's fire with greater spirit and rapidity than on yesterday. The reports from our guns were so heavy as to shake the windows in the city. All the enemy's batteries, excepting one, have ceased their fire. Two of the Yankee vessels, which had approached the Fort, have been towed off, apparently disabled.

SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI.

SAVANNAH, April 12.—It is with sincere regret that we learn that Fort Pulaski, after a most gallant defence against guns vastly superior to its own, surrendered to the enemy at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Corp'l Law, of the Phœnix Rifles, stationed at Thunderbolt, brings the information this morning. He reached the Fort at 5 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and started on his return trip immediately after the fort was struck. The surrender was unconditional. Large breaches were made in the south wall of the fort, by the batteries of eight Parrott guns, at Kings Landing. All the *barbette* guns were dismounted and three casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. Three balls had entered the magazine and a clear breach had been made in it. The balls were conical and steel pointed, and propelled with such force as to pass entirely through the wall at nearly every fire. No lives were lost during the bombardment; four men wounded, three have lost a leg each, and one an arm; all privates; no names given. Of the Oglethorpes, who occupied the most exposed position of the fort, Lieut. Hussey was stunned, but not severely hurt.

Col. Olmstead sent no official dispatch, but a verbal message that the garrison had done all that men could do. He attempted to signalize to Causton's Bluff on yesterday morning, but such was the fire that no human being could stand on the ramparts for even a moment. Nearly a thousand shell, of the largest size, were thrown into the fort from the Federal batteries. It will be gratifying to know that, though much exhausted, all the garrison are well, except the four wounded ones.

We think this account may be relied on as correct. We could obtain no further particulars, and it is corroborated by another witness, a signal man, who went down and returned in company with Law. In addition to the above, we learn that the enemy brought two of their large vessels into the river yesterday, one anchoring abreast of the fort and the other opposite their battery at Oakley Point.—*Republican.*

The Victory in New Mexico.—W. H. McWillie, Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arizona, has received two letters from Judge Hare, of the Confederate District Court, giving the particulars of the battle of Valverde, and subsequent capture of Fort Craig. These letters are regarded at Richmond as reliable. The Judge says that Gen. Sibley's Confederate force amounted to 2,300; Gen. Canby's Federal force 6,400. The battle lasted 9 hours. Our loss 38 killed and 120 wounded. The enemy's loss 300 killed, 400 to 500 wounded, and 2,000 missing. The second letter gives the gratifying intelligence that the victory resulted in the capture of Fort Craig, with its military stores, ammunition, guns, and 6,800 prisoners.

From the Peninsula.—All the information we have from the Peninsula is gathered from a soldier, from a Connecticut regiment, who made his way into our lines yesterday morning, and was brought up to the city in the evening. The account he gives of the operations of the Federal forces pretty clearly indicates their design to make a strong demonstration against us in that quarter. He says that McClellan is in command in person, and that he has under him a force amounting to 100,000 to 125,000 men. He says that no little disaffection exists among the troops under McClellan, and gives it as his belief that many more would desert if opportunity permitted. They are poorly fed and badly clothed, and many of them weary of the service. He states that entrenchments are being thrown up within 600 yards of our picket lines.

There has been daily skirmishing between our forces and the enemy near Yorktown, and on Wednesday there was more firing than previously, and there was much more appearance of an engagement than there had been. *Richmond Dispatch, 12th.*

THE MERRIMAC AT WORK.

"The Monitor, which from its defeat of the rebel iron monster, we take to be the most perfect model of this kind of vessel afloat."—New York Herald, March 14th.

Such was the assumption of the Herald, such the declaration of all the Northern press. With one voice they claimed a victory at once brilliant and decisive. What then will the world say when it is informed, that, on the 11th day of April, 1862, the Virginia, in presence of French and English ships of war, went off Old Point and *bully-ragged* the famous "Monitor," who like an unwarlike and veritable "cheese box," lay in shoal water without accepting the gage of combat! And, under her very cut-water Capt. Barney, in the "Jamestown," ran in and brought off three prizes, which were towed up by the Raleigh about 2 o'clock, Lieut. Alexander delivering his prisoners, thirteen in number, at the Navy Yard, and returning.

A more egregious affront was never put upon a flag than this; nor does history record a more pusillanimous piece of behaviour than that of the triumphant 'Monitor,' in lying at her moorings while the rebel audaciously cut out their transports before her.

Our fleet left the harbor about six o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded to the Roads. On its appearance there was a great commotion among the Federal vessels, all of which, including the Monitor, proceeded without delay to place themselves out of danger.

In vain did the Virginia endeavor to prevail on the Monitor to leave her place of retreat, under the guns of Fortress Monroe. Proudly she sped to and fro through the waters—challenging her opponent to come forth and do battle, but the challenge was unheeded. Still the Virginia was not altogether unemployed. Our first dispatch by the Air-Line Telegraph, which reached us about 10½, ran as follows:

"The Monitor is afraid of the Virginia, and remains under the guns at Fortress Monroe. We have just captured three prizes—two brigs and a schooner." The following were the vessels alluded to: Brig Marcus, of Stockton, N. J., Brig Saboah, of Providence, and Schr. Catharine T. Dix, of Accomac. The two brigs were loaded with hay—one of them having stalls for the accommodation of horses. The schooner was not loaded.

The prisoners numbered thirteen in all—eleven white men and two negroes. The latter, as also three of the white men, hail from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

The fleet returned about 6 o'clock and came to anchor between Fort Norfolk and Craney Island.

The Virginia, after backing and filling in Hampton Roads all day, endeavoring to coax the Monitor out, and finding her efforts unavailing, finally concluded she would not leave the field without firing a shot or two. At four o'clock she opened on a large gunboat and a small tug with a large gun on her, in the immediate vicinity of the Chesapeake Female Seminary; at these she fired three shots, which were promptly responded to by each of them. The first shot the Virginia fired, seemed to us a splendid richochette shot, as it appeared from the position the writer occupied to have hit the water and passed right over the tug-boat, going over on the land. The gun on board the small tug boat seemed to have a much longer range than that on board her larger consort, the shot from which fell short each time as far as the little tug's gun overshot the mark.

This was at long range, as these vessels kept their position in shallow water where they knew it was impossible for the Virginia to get at them. Several of the shot from the little tug passed away over the Virginia, and as we thought came in very uncomfortable proximity to the English and French vessels lying in her rear. In fact, it was suggested by some present that it appeared the Yankees wished to avail of that opportunity to give Bull and Crapeau a "sock," to appease a little of Jonathan's spite against those two amiable gentlemen. There were some nine or ten shots exchanged on this occasion, and the Virginia finding it impossible to get the Monitor out, retired to her anchorage near the city.

It may be the Monitor was not at the Point; and we confess that we were unable to see her if she was there, though we had a good view of all the shipping there, with an excellent pair of glasses. Still the sails of the vessels there being spread out or hoisted to dry may have obscured her. And we may here mention a rumor as coming from one of the prisoners captured, that a fleet of gunboats had left the Point and gone round to Yorktown to operate with McClellan. If this is so, and the Monitor was not at the Point really, she may have accompanied this fleet.—*Norfolk Day Book, 12th.*

Federal Cavalry at Huntsville, Ala.—AUGUSTA, April 12.—Private dispatches to the Atlanta Confederacy, dated Stevenson, Alabama, April 11, say that the Federal cavalry entered Huntsville on the 11th inst.

Certain Arrival of Arms from Europe.—We have intelligence of the arrival of thirty-eight thousand small arms at one of our ports. There have been many various, contradictory and false reports of such importations; but we may assure our readers that the statement above is authentic.—*Rich'd Examiner, 12th.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 27TH REGIMENT, KINSTON, April 5, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow me through the columns of your paper, in behalf of the soldiers of the 27th Reg't N. C. Troops, to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles of clothing through the hands of Rev. T. L. Troy, which the citizens of Fayetteville have so generously contributed for the relief of soldiers: 25 shirts, 1 pr jeans pants, 1 woolen blouse, 12 cotton handkerchiefs, 1 pr drawers, 12 pr woolen hose, 1 bed comfort, 26 prs cotton hose, 8 prs pants.

I am, yours very respectfully,

JOHN SLOAN, Col. 27th Reg't N. C. T.

MARRIED,

This morning, by R. M. Orrell, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. YANCE to Miss HARRIET M. A. HOWELL.

DIED,

In this place, on Friday evening last, at the residence of W. McL. McKay, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. BISHOP, of Murfreesboro', N. C., in the 66th year of her age.

"There was no anguish on her brow,
Nor terror in her eye;
The spoiler aimed a fatal dart,
But *lost* the victory." COM.

In this town, this morning, Mr. JOHN W. McDUFFIE, aged 24 years and 8 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock, from the M. E. Church.

In Moore county, on the 8th instant, Mrs. ANN STUART, in the 47th year of her age. She professed religion about 18 months ago, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. A few days before her death she said she would not give her hope for the whole world. She leaves a husband, 12 children, and numerous friends to mourn her loss.—Com.

At Okolona, Miss., on the 19th ult., in consequence of a Railroad accident near that place, WILLIAM ANCRUM LORD, son of the late William C. Lord of this town, in the 25th year of his age. It is not often that the death of an individual excites a more just and general sympathy than the case which we here record. Mr. Lord was, as a young man, possessed in a high degree of those qualities which add endearment to the ties of consanguinity, and command love and admiration from all. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he seemed to strangers to be distant and reserved, but to his intimate friends and associates, his character shone forth in all its comeliness and virtue, arrayed in the light of its own inherent goodness. When stricken by the hand of Providence, he occupied a post of great responsibility in the public service—and the manner in which he discharged its duties won for him the warmest commendations from all associated with him. The injuries of which he died were peculiarly severe and intensely painful, yet he bore his sufferings with unmurmuring submission to the will of God; and his constant recurrence to the lessons of religion learned in early youth, warrants the belief that he now sleeps in Jesus, in the hope of a blessed resurrection.—*Wil. Journal.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, held on the 5th of April 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: The society has heard of the death of N. D Johnson, one of its dearest, worthiest members, who died far from his friends and home, at the hospital in Charlottesville, Va.

He was a native of Richmond Co., N. C., but went from his adopted State, S. C., among the first to battle for his country's rights, was actively engaged on the glorious field of Manassas under Col Cash, and among the last to leave the pursuit of the flying foe He remained with the army of the Potomac until his death, the 8th of March.

Resolved, 1st. That words are inadequate to express our grief for the death of him whose name was first on our roll; whose star was the centre of our galaxy, and who proved himself such a faithful soldier of his country, his God, and the cause of temperance, and who endeared himself to all with whom he had to do, by his many loveable traits of character.

Resolved, 2d. That though we mourn our brother's death, yet we have good reason to believe he is now at rest in the mansion prepared for him by his Saviour, and we will try to say, O Lord, thy will be done.

Resolved, 3d. That we tender our deepest sympathy to the family of our brother, and our solemn assurance that we will ever cherish his memory, and try to emulate his bright example.

Resolved, 4th. That we give a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and also send one for publication to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held by the Carolina Boys, 38th Reg't, April 8th, 1862, Capt. McLauchlin was called to the Chair and A. McLeod appointed Secretary.

On motion of Lieut. Shaw, Dr. A. J. Monroe, Lieut. Smith and L. Ray were appointed a committee to draw resolutions expressive of the feelings of the company The committee returned and reported through their chairman the following resolutions:

1st. Whereas, death has removed from our ranks our brother soldiers and kind companions in arms, privates W. J. Bolton, March 12th, C. R. C. McKenzie, March 13th, and Corp'l D. B. Graham, April 2d. It is resolved that in the death of these our fellow-soldiers, North Carolina has lost three of her patriotic sons, and the Confederate States three of her faithful and brave soldiers.

2d. While we bow in humble submission to the will of a kind Providence, we join the relatives of our deceased brethren in arms in mourning our irreparable loss.

3d. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and another to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with the request that the N. C. Presbyterian copy.

A. McLEOD, Sec'y.

More Soldiers.—Capt. Blackburn's Forsyth company, the "Fighting Boys," passed through this place, *en route* for Raleigh on Wednesday.

Capt. Lee Gibson's Stokes Company passed through this place, on Thursday, *en route* for Raleigh.

Recruits for Capt. Kinyoun's Company, and also for a Surry Company, passed through this place during the week; and recently some forty recruits for Capt. Stowe's Company passed on.

Salem Press, 11th.

Resignation of a Clergyman.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Some sensation has been created in up-town circles by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hawks, rector of Calvary Church. The doctor, who is a native of North Carolina, has a son in the rebel army, and has always expressed more or less sympathy with the South since the rebellion broke out, and since the "invasion" of his native State by General Burnside, he thinks it his "duty" to return to North Carolina, and hence his resignation. Dr. Hawks, notwithstanding his secession proclivities, has always been personally popular with the majority of his congregation, but under the circumstances it is a matter of congratulation that both pastor and people are released from a situation which was every day becoming more and more embarrassing.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 14.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—22½ to 23.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn 1 10.
Cotton—No arrivals to report.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould $5.
Flour—Family 11 10 to 11 25; super 10 87½ to 11 10.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—1 50, N. O. Syrup 1 75.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

At a time like the present, it becomes of the utmost importance that the gentleman selected as our next Governor should be a man well known to the people of the State.

We should avoid, if possible, any heated political controversy, and therefore should select one who has had no connection with any of the squabbles which have arisen in regard to the bestowal of public patronage since the commencement of our war for independence.

We should select one, in whose patriotism and sound judgment the people have entire confidence, and who would exert himself to repress the fell spirit of party which already bids fair to be of great injury to our glorious cause.

Would it not therefore for the sake of unity at the ballot box, be better to select some gentleman who has not been a member of either the Convention or Legislature—who has not been connected with the receiving or giving of those offices, which of late have caused so much dissatisfaction and wrangling—and who has heretofore received in some way a manifestation of the confidence of the people?

Allow me to suggest the name of John Pool of Pasquotank.

His soundness upon the great and absorbing question of Southern Independence is undoubted. He was run and cordially supported upon each and all of the electoral tickets, and received nearly the entire vote of the State.

He had previously been a candidate under the old party organizations, and received a very large and flattering vote from the people, and has thus become generally known.

Of course old party issues are not now to be thought of; and that they are ignored upon *his name* is manifested by the large vote cast for him as Elector.

And now that it is desirable that such issues should be ignored in the Gubernatorial election, can any other name be suggested more likely to accomplish that result?

Mr. Pool is a man of clear, comprehensive intellect; great self-command, firmness and courage, and would, without doubt, be hailed at this juncture with acclamation by the people as their chosen leader.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CANNON MATERIAL.

MESSRS. HALE: There has been some mention lately in the papers of using bells for the purpose of making cannon. Another idea has struck me forcibly: In every county of this State there are some four or five hundred pounds of brass in the shape of standard weights; why not use them? In many of the counties they have not been used for any purpose for years. There is this consideration at any rate, if we are conquered they will be of no use to *us*, and if we gain our independence we can easily get more. Enough can be got in North Carolina in this way to make four or five Field Batteries. If the proper kind of an Agent were sent out, the weights from nearly every county might be obtained. And I have no doubt a similar proceeding in other States would give a similar result.

A word to the people of Fayetteville: That town has sent out a fine-looking body of men as field-artillerists, but they have no guns. There are in Fayetteville five Churches and five Factories all having bells; besides these there is the town bell, and bells at the Foundry and Arsenal. Now let each of the Churches and Factories give its bell, the Foundry its, and leave the town time &c. to be governed by the Town bell and the Arsenal whistle, which last is easily heard far and near. I think the bell metal thus obtained would suffice for a Battery and let it bear the name of that noble old county whose pride has ever been to do her part wherever North Carolina needed, and it will ever be the pride of her sons to defend her honor, her beauty and their homes, and I am sure if brave hearts and willing hands could do it the "Cumberland Artillery" would hold a prominent place in the history of this war. H.

P. S. I hope no one will consider this any disrespect to the present name—but merely as suggesting one, under certain circumstances, as more indicative of the Company's origin.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—WESTERN GRAIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have noticed several strictures from various sources upon the President's recommendation concerning the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 35. While I do not approve of everything done and said by President Davis, I think that his present recommendation is good, and if amended so as to prohibit all boys under 18 from joining the army, would be most excellent. That it savors somewhat of military rule I admit, but no true patriot will hesitate to place himself under the requirements which the act proposes in view of the terrible struggle which the next six months is to witness and the evident fact that that struggle is to decide the war.

There is another thought, which the probability of more men being called to the war suggests: How is the small grain of the West to be saved? That section has already sent many men who could not afford to leave home, and I know farms where large quantities of small grain are sown on which not a single man person is left. Some arrangement should be effected whereby some of the negroes from the East could be distributed through that section. For instance, let some citizen of standing in a community, who is accustomed to their use, take a number of negroes and see to their working on the different farms around him which are left without help: Citizens of the East should make offer of their hands in this way.

I am confident that had not so much grain been distilled into whiskey, with half crop this year there would have been an ample supply for our wants. Yours, WEST.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR KINSTON, April 6, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The thanks of Capt. J. W. Strange's company are gratefully tendered to those friends at home who remembered them in their recent misfortune and sent to their relief many necessary articles. We are uninformed as to the particular friends who thus opportunely came to our assistance, and must therefore as usual tax you with the trouble of conveying our thanks to them. Respectfully,

J. W. STRANGE, Captain
Co. D, 19TH REG'T 2D CAVALRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.

This company was organized on the 1st of March, by electing W. D. Moffitt, Captain, Jas. T. Townsend, 1st Lieutenant, D. L. McMillan and William M. Carter 2d. This company is principally composed of married men, who are willing to sacrifice the comforts of home and life itself rather than submit to old Abe's laws or wishes. This company numbers in all eighty-three men, being the 5th volunteer company from the little county of Montgomery.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sums annexed our names, for the benefit of the 26th N. C. Regiment, (Col. Vance):

Cash—E J Hale $10, J W Powell 5, A A McKethan 5, J W Lett 5, S J Hinsdale 5, H & E J Lilly 25, A McLean 5, Jos Utley 3, E T Blair 2, J M Clark 2, C A McMillan 2, Geo Brandt 2, W McIntyre 3, Mrs W C Troy 1 75, Mrs J B Troy 1 75, W T Rhodes 1, Sampson Boon 1, D T Newby 1, L C Lineberry 1, J N Smith 1, A McPherson, Jr 1, J G Cook 1, Geo H Haigh 1, J W Baker 1, Jas Martine 1, G Lauder 1, B Rose 1, P Taylor 1, J W Davis 50c, six persons $3—$97. *Articles*—Geo McNeill, 2 doz socks ($5;) Serg't Stephens, 1 pr pants, 1 blouse; Mrs E A Ochiltree, 1 pr drawers; James Kyle, 1 doz shirts, 2 doz hdk'fs, ($17 50;) Jno D Williams, 1 comfort, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; J H Hall, 1 bolt sheeting; Miss Kate Carmon, 1 pr socks; Miss Emma Troy, 10 prs socks.

1 piece carpeting, for the most needy of Capt Wooten's or Capt Strange's Co, from Mrs E J Lilly.

Collected by T. L. TROY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REGIMENT,
Near Kinston, April 4th.

Messrs. Hale: Please acknowledge for me the indebtedness of this Regiment to the patriotic people of your town for their liberal contributions through Mr. T. L. Troy. Having received already as much clothing as we are allowed by the regulations, I requested Mr. Troy to give them to another regiment not yet supplied. Our thanks and gratitude are due, however, all the same.

Most truly, Z. B. VANCE,
Col. 26th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILMINGTON, March 24th.

Messrs. E J Hale & Sons: We wish to return our thanks to Mrs J. H. Hawley, for a box with some $50 or $60 worth of flannel shirts, socks, gaiters, comforts, water-proof overcoats, blankets, and one of the greatest comforts we have ever seen, camp night-caps. They are the very idea. Our ears suffer extremely when exposed to the cold, as we have been recently. Some have been frost-bitten; but when we slip our heads into these little indispensables, nothing is exposed but the eyes, nose and mouth. O how comfortable! Many a soldier can testify that she has stretched out her hands to the poor and needy. Her name should be handed down through the history of this war to posterity.

A GRATEFUL SOLDIER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LONG STREET, MOORE Co., N. C., April 5, 1862.

MESSRS E. J. HALE & SONS:—I herewith send you the roll of the "Moore Sharp-Shooters." We will march for Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on the 10th inst.

James O. A. Kelly, Capta'n; Nathan Douglas 1st Lieut., Alexander Bolin and Malcom McWatson 2d Lieuts.; Benjamin W Hunter Orderly Serg't, J H Gillmore 2d do., Alex H Cox 3d do., Wm M Brooks 4th do, John Godfrey 5th do.: John E J Pipkin 1st Corp'l, Wm T Yarbrough 2d, J T Lawrence 3d, John G Hunter 4th.

Privates.—C H Abernathy, John Annier, James Allen, F A Allen, C G Allen, Thos Allen, R M Bobbitt, C Buchanan, Riley Buchanan, Joseph Buchanan, Sr, Geo Christian, M Dalrymple, Jas Dalrymple, H A Godfrey, Charles Gilchrist, Orin Hughes, Spencer Hughes, John Hunter, James Knight, John L Knight, Benjamin Kelly, Henry Kelly, Arch'd A Kelly, John B Kelly, Roderick Kelley, Hugh Kelly, Jr, Thomas Kelly, Stephen Kelly, Wm Lett, Andrew McNeill, Benj Muckle, Wm M McFarland, J B McFarland, Hugh McLean, John A McDonald, Jos S Mashbern, James Maddox, Thomas McBryde, Moses H Oliver, A C Oliver, Wm Pipkin, A J Stewart, J C Scarbrough, Dr James L Sheppard, John A Stewart, Wm H Stewart, Drewry Stewart, Alex Smith, H P Thomas, J M B Thomas, Luther Thomas, David Thomas, Robt Thomas, J J Thomas, J P Thomas, Jasper Thomas, John W Thomas, J H Thomas, Neill S Watson, Thos Wicker, E M Wicker, J H Williams, Arch'd Wood, Alex Watson, J J Weldon, Green B Wicker, E G Yarbrough.

From the Wilmington Journal.

THE GUN-BOAT FUND.

The Committee of Safety of the Town of Wilmington, to whom the citizens of Wilmington in public meeting assembled referred all matters connected with the construction of one or more iron clad gun-boats or floating batteries for the defence of the entrances to the Cape Fear River and the Coast of North Carolina, have constituted the undersigned a Special Committee on the subject referred to them.

The means of defence indicated, whether by an iron-clad gun-boat, or by an iron-clad floating battery, to meet the impending exigency, should be constructed as promptly as may be possible; and it is therefore of vital importance that we should ascertain without delay whether the necessary means can be procured. Contributions for this purpose are earnestly solicited. Should the amount contributed not be sufficient, or should any unforeseen contingency prevent the commencement of this work, the sums tendered will be returned to the respective donors. Among the resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, it was

Resolved, That the citizens of the several counties of the State are requested to organize Committees to solicit contributions and otherwise to co-operate with the Committee of Safety in furtherance of the proposed work.

The manifest importance of the contemplated work to the State at large, justifies us in calling on every patriotic citizen of North Carolina to come forward promptly and liberally in aid of its speedy accomplishment.

Communications to either of the undersigned will receive attention.

O. G. PARSLEY,
A. J. DEROSSET,
WM. A. WRIGHT.

Wilmington, April 9th, 1862.

NEW REGIMENTS.—The following Regiments have lately been formed:—

45TH REGIMENT.—Col. Junius Daniel. Lieut. Col. J. H. Morehead, of Guilford. Major, Andrew J. Boyd, (now Captain in 21st Reg't.)

A.	Captain May,	of	Rockingham.
B.	" Shober,	"	Guilford.
C.	" Morehead,	"	"
D.	" Scales,	"	Rockingham.
E.	" Boyd,	"	"
F.	" Winston,	"	"
G.	" Dillard,	"	"
H.	" Courts,	"	"
I.	" Smith,	"	Caswell.
K.	" Hines,	"	Guilford.

46TH REGIMENT.

A.	Captain Norment,	of	Robeson.
B.	" Saunders,	"	Rowan.
C.	" Jenkins,	"	Warren.
D.	" Stewart,	"	Richmond.
E.	" Heflin,	"	Granville.
F.	" McAllister,	"	Randolph.
G.	" Carr,	"	"
H.	" McNeill,	"	Moore.
I.	" Holmes,	"	Sampson.
K.	" Bost,	"	Catawba.

47TH REGIMENT.—Col. E. D. Hall of Wilmington, (now Major of Col. Campbell's Reg't.) Lieut. Col. W. A. Jenkins of Warren, (now Attorney General of the State.) Major Rush J. Mitchell of Granville.

A.	Captain Crudup,	of	Wake.
B.	" Lankford,	"	Franklin.
C.	" Hall,	"	Wake.
D.	" Bryant,	"	Nash.
E.	" Norwood,	"	Wake.
F.	" Harrison	"	Nash.
G.	" Davis,	"	Franklin.
H.	" Haughton,	"	Wake.
I.	" Brown,	"	Wake.
K.	" Faucett,	"	Alamance.

BETHEL, 11TH REGIMENT.—Col. C. Leventhrope of Rutherford. Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Owens of Mecklenburg. Major, Wm. A. Allison of Iredell.

A.	Captain Ross,	of	Mecklenburg.
B.	" Armfield	"	Burke.
C.	" Brown,	"	Burke.
D.	" Nichols,	"	Mecklenburg.
E.	" Small,	"	Chowan.
F.	" Bird,	"	Bertie.
G.	" Jennings,	"	Orange.
H.	" Grier,	"	Mecklenburg.
I.	" Haynes,	"	Lincoln.
K.	" Young,	"	Buncombe.

Saved by a Testament.—One of the wounded from General Jackson's command has with him a Testament pierced by a bullet. A physican of Richmond, says the Examiner, who is attending the patient, states that but for the obstruction of the Testament the ball would, without doubt, have passed through his heart and proved fatal.

Charles K. Ely, a cousin of Congressman Ely, of New York, has just been sentenced to ten years in the Mississippi Penitentiary, for robbing the mail between Oxford and Pontotoc, while he was stage driver. He confessed his guilt.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 4tf

NEWBERN INCIDENTS.

The editor of the Suffolk Sun learned the following incidents worth relating during his trip to Kinston and vicinity.

George Perry, a prominent and worthy citizen of Jones county, for helping our retreating soldiers across the Trent with his flat and preserving the guns they were compelled to leave behind, was seized by the Federals and threatened to be shot in his own yard. His wife entreated, and he was put in irons and jailed at Newbern. At last accounts the irons had been removed, but he was still in jail.

The yankees went out to the farm of J. M. F. Harrison, a prominent merchant of Newbern, and destroyed everything they could. When enquiry was made, as to the bitterness manifested toward Mr. H. they said he was a "Rebel Captain." This was contradicted, but they said his negroes so informed them and they believed it. Mr. Harrison had commenced recruiting for a company but had not succeeded, and this his negroes had probably learned. Thus it will be seen that should we be overcome, our negroes are to be the witnesses examined against us.

Among the families who remained in town after its capture, we heard the following: Mr. Coles, Alexander Justice, Lacy Phillips, Z. Slade, Joseph Robinson, Dr. Disosway, L. Herritage, Prof. Doherty and Dr. Boyd. Some of them sent away some members of their families. Prof. Doherty sent his children to Graham, and he and his wife remained.

The yankees entered the house of Mr. Robinson and seeing a watch in his wife's sick room, deliberately took it down and carried it off.

The lowest order of yankee soldiers with the negroes went from house to house and where the family was found to be absent they entered and took whatever they desired. All who know anything of the Yankee disposition to steal, and the like disposition of the negroes, can well imagine the state of things.

While our soldiers were retreating, a courier overtook them a few miles from town, and informed them that the Yankee cavalry would soon be upon them. Col. Lee called for 45 volunteers to bring up the rear and receive the enemy on his approach. Capt. Lassiter, commanding the Haw River Boys from Chatham, of Col. Sinclair's Regiment, stepped forward and tendered his company. This was regarded as a very gallant act, and Capt. Lassiter and Lieut. Petty were both highly commended for bravery, as well as every other officer and the privates of the company.

It was currently reported by the Yankees on their arrival in Newbern that Burnside had, previous to the battle, visited all our camps in the guise of a fisherman, and had sold fish to many of our officers.

The Yankees declare that Col. Avery was the bravest "man they ever saw, and after the battle would cry about the streets of Newbern, "Hurrah for the gallant, gallant Avery." It will be remembered that Col. Avery was taken a prisoner by them.

Such havoc did Captain Whitford's Artillery company make among them that after the battle they expressed a willingness to pay a heavy reward for him dead or alive.

Our troops on their arrival at Kinston, were hungry, tired and much disorganized. The citizens opened their houses, and they were filled, and the town was almost entirely stripped of all eatibles before the army could be provided for. The people of Kinston deserve much praise for their patriotism. Hardly a Union man could be found at Newbern. We note this with pleasure.

Capt. John Morgan's Interview with Gen. Buell.—Before leaving Tuscumbia, I learned the particulars of an interview between the celebrated Capt. Jno. Morgan and the Federal Gen. Buell, at Nashville, which is worthy of record as a part of the history of the times. The exploits of Capt. Morgan are more like the romantic and daring feats of the days of knighthood and chivalry than anything else we can compare them to.

It seems that Capt. Morgan, having learned that Gen. Buell had determined to hang four of his men as outlaws, who had been taken prisoners in his memorable scout of March 8, he proceeded with a flag of truce and ten of his men to Nashville. On his way he met Gen. Mitchel with a large force of the enemy's cavalry, to whom he made his object known. Mitchel said he was just going out to search for Morgan, and regretted to meet with him under the protection of a flag of truce. Morgan, with a look not to be misunderstood, assured the Federal General that no one more than himself shared his regret and his disappointment, and hoped that an opportunity would soon offer of meeting him under more favorable circumstances.

Mitchel then gave Morgan an escort, and accompanied him to Buell's quarters. Buell was greatly surprised at meeting with the bold partisan face to face, and evincing no little uneasiness, asked to what circumstances he was indebted for the honor of this visit. Morgan replied that his errand was a christian one; that he had been informed that Gen. Buell had threatened to hang four of his men, who had been taken prisoners, as outlaws, in violation of the rules of war and civilization; that he had thirty-six Federal prisoners in his possession, and that if such was Buell's determination, he should retaliate by hanging nine Federals for every one of his men. Buell disclaimed any such intention, and said he should never violate the usages of civilized warfare.

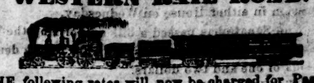
Morgan then proposed an exchange of the thirty-six Federal prisoners for his four men, saying that the difference in numbers was but a fair valuation of the services of his brave troopers. Buell replied that he was compelled to decline the offer, as he could not negotiate with an officer inferior to him in rank. "That is unfortunate, sir," replied Morgan, "as the objection could not hold good in any other sense;" and the interview then terminated. After this Morgan learned that one of his men, named Love, had been shot after he was taken prisoner.

I have also been put in possession of the particulars of another most gallant affair, which occurred on the 10th inst., and of which no mention has yet been made. On that day, Lieut. Basile Duke, the adjutant and brother-in-law of Capt. Morgan, and equally as brave and daring, proceeded with eighteen men to within 3½ miles of Nashville and half a mile of Gen. McCook's camp, where, concealing themselves, they dismounted, leaving the horses in charge of three of their men, while the fifteen took positions off from the turnpike, and succeeded in killing twenty-three of the enemy's advance guard, among whom were three lieutenants and one captain. Three of our men being cut off from returning to their horses, were forced to cross the enemy's lines by an old field, and passed within thirty steps of their pickets, who saw them from the pike, and who allowed them to go by, supposing that there was a large force, and that they would capture the whole command. The three men, by making a circuit of half a mile, regained their horses in safety, and the whole command escaped without the loss of a man.—*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 9.

Beef Cattle 10½ to 12½; Beeswax 18 to 20; Bacon 24 to 26, hams 26 to 30; Coffee 70 to 75; Tallow Candles 28 to 30; Corn $1 to 1 05; Super Flour $10 50 to 10 75, Family $11 to 11 25; Lard 20 to 22; Nails $18 to $15; Oats 80 to 85; Osnaburgs 25 to 28; Peas 1 05 to 1 10; Pork 14 to 15; Irish Potatoes 2 50, Sweet 90 to $1; Sugar 19 to 23; Sound Salt $4 50; Sheetings, by the bale, 27 to 29; Yarn 42½ to 45; Tallow 13 to 14.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5006.
Feb'y 8. 1862. 98 6mpd

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt Cords for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Mortising and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

ON MOTION, R. King, Sheriff of said County, returned and read aloud in open Court the following tracts of land which he proposes to sell to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1860:

	Tax.
Henry Davis, 160 acres, location, Wolf Pond,	4 58
Joseph B. McCallum, 513 acres, location, Scalding Branch,	28 95
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, lots No. 85 and 86, Lumberton,	8 78
Edward McCallum, 1288 acres, location, Lumber River,	64 55
Peter McEachin, 1 Lot, Floral College,	1 42
Rogers & Stackly, 1 lot, Floral College,	1 78
—— Hart, 27½ acres, location, Lumber River,	8 69
Joseph Baker Guardian for Joel Jones, 76 acres, location, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
Mary Hill, 127 acres, Ashpole Swamp,	2 88
John Little, 48 acres, location, Lumber River,	92

From the Minutes. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.
April 8, 1862. 14-ts

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Daniel McNatt, Adm'r, de bonis non of John McNatt, dec'd, Daniel McNatt, James McNatt, John McNatt, William McNatt, Daniel Regan and wife Rebecca, *against* James Wilkerson and wife Sarah, Wm. Gunn and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. Wilkerson and wife Sarah, William Gunn and wife Elizabeth, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months, will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance-Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 26. 11*11stM

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Christian McRimmon ex. John R. McRimmon, Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Arch'd McRimmon, Murdoch McKimmon, Joseph McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Neill McRimmon and Margaret McRimmon.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of establishing a School, in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South.

Mr. SOUTHGATE will be assisted by his LADY, a Teacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience, who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the largest and best Seminaries in Virginia. The Schools of ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC and PAINTING, will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all we ask, is, *give us a trial*, and after this is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge.

The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attractions of a well ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, as even the most anxious parent could desire. Every attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to those who can pass rigid examinations on five Schools. Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstances.

The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution. The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, healthiest and most refined sections of the South, 80 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where hacks are always in readiness, to convey passengers to and from the village. The entire expenses for ten months will be from $150 to $250. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to

JAMES SOUTHGATE, Louisburg, N. C.
March 18, 1862. 10 10w

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.
March 18 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.
March 18. 9tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As two of the firm are in the Army, it is hoped that all those indebted to the concern will come forward and settle their accounts at once. J. A. Worth will be found at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

JOS. A. WORTH.
G. W. WIGHTMAN.
JNO. H. ROBINSON.
March 19. 9 3m

Notice to Tanners.

500 HEAVY HIDES, for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 17, 1862. 8tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.
T. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 12, 1861. 56-

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61
Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast,	A. E. Hall,

Jn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is 50 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 43t

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

David McBryde, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Mary McBryde, *against* James B. Harris and wife Catharine, Angus McBryde, and Mary McBryde.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McBryde and Mary McBryde, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Recruits wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to procure a few Recruits to fill up "The Harnett Rebels." Half the Confederate and State bounties, $50, will be paid when the recruit swears in; the other half will be paid when mustered into service—both bounties amounting to $100.

JOHN P. McLEAN.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1862. 14-2t

WANTED.

20 GOOD, able-bodied men to increase the ranks of Capt. Blocker's Heavy Artillery Company to the number of 100. The Company is now stationed at Fort Fisher. Bounty $100. Applications to be made from the 7th to the 14th at which time I will rejoin my company.

Apply at Mr. A. M. Campbell's store, Gillespie St.
K. J. BRADDY, 1st Lieut.
April 7. 14-2t

A CARD.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY will be resumed as soon as my term of service in the Army expires—propably in one month. I ask my friends and patrons to bear this in mind

JESSE R. McLEAN.
April 2, 1862. 13-3tpd

NOTICE.

A GENERAL meeting of the District Committees, for the several Militia Districts of Cumberland County, is requested, at the Court House, on Saturday next 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is desired.

By order of A. A. McKETHAN,
Chairman Central Board.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
April 5. 14-2t

FOR SALE.

A FINE *HORSE*, 5 years old, suitable for cavalry service.

Also a FINE HORSE and CARRIAGE.

Apply soon to D. ANDERSON.
April 1, 1862. 13-2w

F. & W. P. R. CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 24th day of April, at 11 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.
April 7, 1862. 14tm

For Sale,

3 BBLS. TANNERS' OIL.
3 do Machinery do.
5000 lbs. Dry Hides.
Slaked and unslaked Lime.
500 pairs heavy Shoes.
50 bales Hay.
5 casks Rice.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 7, 1862. 14 3t

FOR RENT.

MY Dwelling House and Lot on Harrington Hill, situated about one mile and a half North of the Market House. For particulars apply to Wm. Huske.

B. R. HUSKE.
April 7, 1862 14-

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!

A LARGE lot of my manufactory of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Hosiery, for sale at the store of Pemberton & Sloan.

JOHN GEE.
April 8, 1862. 13-3t

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to any of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid

DAVID MURPHY.
April 2, 1862. 13tf

NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTL